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The New York Times.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Page 1.

Weather for Tuesday:—FAIR, COLDER. Wheat, 97⅝; corn, 28¾; cotton, 7 3-16. Stock Market—Strong.

It has been discovered that where costs have not been paid in Oklahoma divorce cases the decrees are void.

Bank President Coffinberry of Garrett, Ind., dropped dead in the Sheriff's arms when that officer arrested him yesterday.

The German National Bank of Louisville, the First National of Newport, Ky., and the Minnesota Savings Bank of St. Paul suspended yesterday.

Senator Lexow yesterday said he did not believe that an extension of time for the Greater New York Charter Commission to report would be granted.

Charles W. Woodland, owner of a boarding house in Lakewood, N. J., extinguished a fire in his house Sunday night. Then he fainted, and last night he died as the result of his exertions.

Five members of the Legislature bolted the action of the Democratic caucus at Albany, which last night renominated David B. Hill for Senator. Henry P. O'Neill was nominated for Regent.

The Spanish gunboat Relampago was sunk by a torpedo placed by two Cuban insurgents in the Cauto River, Sunday morning. The boat was sunk, but all the crew were saved, except five, who were killed by the explosion.

A good deal of opposition to the arbitration treaty is developing, and action on it may be postponed until the next Congress. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will give it an exhaustive analysis before reporting it to the Senate.

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Seven persons have been killed by asphyxiation in Boston during the last forty-eight hours.

Frederick E. Easton was yesterday reappointed State Superintendent of Public Buildings for a term of two years.

The annual masked ball of the Cercle Français de L'Harmonie was held at the Madison Square Garden.

The Catholic young men of this city, Brooklyn, Long Island, and other places held a great rally in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night.

It is reported in Washington that McKinley will consider no applications for offices from Pennsylvanians who have not Senator Quay's indorsement.

Arthur Palmer shot and killed his brother Leonard, a New York school teacher, and probably fatally wounded his sister and mother, at Mamaroneck, N. Y. He then fled, and a posse went in search of him. It is said he is of weak mind.

Among the bills introduced in the Legislature last night were: To regulate the height of apartment houses in this city; to change the school system of the State; to regulate charges for gas and telephone service; to require fenders on electric and cable cars; to extend Riverside Drive, and four bills prepared by the Gerry society.

THE LEGISLATURE—In the Senate last night Mr. Grady offered a substitute for the Lexow resolution for an investigation of trusts. The Assembly adopted a resolution expressing sympathy for Cuba. An investigation of the legislative printing was ordered. The first bill passed at this session was one authorizing the apportioning of money for charitable institutions and for the Brooklyn police pension fund.

Arrangements have been about completed for the dinner to Thomas C. Platt as Senator-elect Jan. 26 at Albany. Among the speakers will be J. B. Foraker of Ohio, T. B. Reed of Maine, and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. At the twenty-seven tables there will be seated about 1,000 diners, and 2,500 spectators will occupy seats in balconies and galleries.

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The court of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent accident to the cruiser Montgomery met at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

Adolf Libko, one of the oldest down-town cigar manufacturers and tobacco dealers, died suddenly in his store, at Fulton and Pearl Streets.

Physicians at the Hudson Street Hospital have used vainly X rays in an attempt to find a button which Thomas Madden, a Brooklyn boy, says he swallowed.

The sale of the last third of the library of Henry F. Sewall was begun yesterday. The bidding was spirited at times, and several noteworthy books were sold.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday. It was decided that the organization should be incorporated.

The trial of Police Captain Sheehan, for neglect of duty, was marked by the reappearance of Perry Steddle, Chief Conlin's missing witness, who testified to visiting policy shops and buying tickets.

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club is considering a plan to change its name to the "Military Club of New York," and to admit officers of the army and navy and ex-members of the National Guard.

As a result of the movement of Arbuckle Brothers to refine sugar to sell with their roasted coffee, it is announced that the American Sugar Refining Company will roast coffee to sell with its sugar in the East.

Alderman Hall, Chairman of the Gas Committee of the board, has completed the draft of a bill to authorize a thorough investigation into the cost of manufacture and distribution and the quality of gas in this city.

The regular Methodist churches and African Methodist churches in Brooklyn are holding great revival services this week. The regular Methodist churches are divided into four sections, under direction of four Chairmen.

The taking of testimony before a Commission appointed to determine the mental condition of William G. Wood, accused of forging his wife's signature to notes, was concluded yesterday. Decision was reserved.

The contestants of the will of William Campbell opened their side of the case yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. They propose to prove that the signature to the will was obtained by fraud, and that Mr. Campbell was unduly influenced.

George W. Holt, who was reindicted for fraud on insurance companies, surrendered himself yesterday to District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn. The District Attorney's detectives are looking for four suspected firebugs.

A committee from the Zoological Society appeared before the Park Board, and after hearing President McMillan's criticism of the agreement submitted for locating the new Zoological Garden in Bronx Park, concluded to modify it in some particulars. Mr. McMillan thinks the city's interest in the Garden should be better defined.

Russell Sage, in speaking about a rumor of extensions in the telegraphic field by the Bell Telephone Company and that the Western Union would go into the telephone business, said significantly that the latter field was free to anybody, and that the Western Union, if it found profit in telephones, would no doubt take advantage of it.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell gave the first of a series of six elementary lessons in the principles of civil service reform in the rooms of the League for Political Education. She said she believed that the Federal Government had carried out the system of civil service honestly, especially under Grover Cleveland, who has put 80,000 appointive offices in the classified service.

A respite has been granted sidewalk obstructors in Vesey Street for a few days by the Department of Public Works. This, it was declared, was done that they might endeavor to secure some special legislation which would grant them favors in using the sidewalks. It was intimated, however, that the courts might be asked to stir the Department of Public Works to its full duty at once.

Mrs. Della Hoffman of West Hoboken, N. J., was murdered in her bed some time early yesterday morning. She had been hacked three times on the skull with an axe. The axe was found lying across her breast. Richard Hoffman, her son, and John Engelbrecht, a boarder, discovered the murder at 6:30 A. M. They have been arrested on suspicion, but deny all knowledge of the murder.

Members of the Association of Master Plumbers attended the meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen to oppose an ordinance proposed by the Department of Public Works, whereby an inspector is to be placed over every street opening from the time the plumbers begin work until the job is finished, all expenses incurred, including the pay of the inspectors, to be borne by the plumbers.

The Greater New York Commission decided to make the term of the Mayor four years, instead of two; the members of the Council and its President, the Corporation Counsel, and the President of the Board of Public Improvements to have similar terms. An attempt to eliminate the bipartisan element of the Police Board was defeated. The Twenty-first chapter of the charter has been nearly finished, containing many miscellaneous provisions, which could not be put in other chapters.

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Jonathan Drake, an old-time abolitionist, died in Leominster, Mass., Sunday, at the age of 92.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of David R. Francis to be Secretary of the Interior.

The Murphy bill for a five-million-dollar Custom House in this city was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday.

Emil and Heinrich Blumer are prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of having swindled people in Zurich, Switzerland, out of 250,000 francs.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the South Carolina dispensary law is unconstitutional so far as it prevents the importation of liquors into that State.

In a message to the Senate President Cleveland yesterday declared his belief in the feasibility of constructing a deep waterway between the Atlantic and the great lakes.

The Very Rev. Dr. Conaty left New York for Washington to-day, accompanied by a large party of friends, and to-day will be installed Rector of the Catholic University.

Prof. John Fiske delivered the first of the four lectures of his annual course at the Berkeley Lyceum. The subject was "Old and New Ways of Treating History." The demand for historical facts from first hands characterizes the spirit of the age, he declared.

The case of Dr. Potter, to retain possession of the parsonage of the Baptist Tabernacle, of which he is pastor, was up for a hearing before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court. The peculiar conditions of the lease of the property, held by Mrs. Julia Ross, were brought out. The case will now be heard by a referee.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Peffer presented petitions in favor of making Congress the final judge of the constitutionality of its own acts. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to provide for representation at an international monetary conference. The Army Appropriation bill was passed. The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up, and Mr. Morgan spoke in advocacy of its passage. Speaker Reed has not decided whether he will permit the bill to come before the House this session. The American Bar Association's bill, amending the patent law, was passed.

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The second of the junior assemblies was held at Sherry's and was very largely attended by members of New York society.

The ball given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor was one of the most noteworthy social events of the season. Both the Astor houses were thrown open and lavishly decorated. Nearly 300 guests were present, all prominent representatives of New York society. The cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and the hostess.

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Franklin Beames of the law firm of Beames & Jenkins, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday morning at the house of a friend.

A son was born to the Countess Castellane (formerly Miss Anna Gould) yesterday morning. Mother and child are both doing well.

Edward J. Ivory, who is accused of having gone to Great Britain to use dynamite in the cause of Ireland, was placed on trial in London yesterday. The counsel sent to him from this country is not allowed to take any active part in the proceedings, but acts simply as the adviser of the other solicitors.

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The British steamship Badsworth, bound for this port, went ashore off the Jersey coast near Beach Haven. It is believed she will be floated to-day.

Taxpayers of Hempstead, L. I., have applied to the County Court for a referee to examine the accounts of the town. They say their officials have been making illegal charges.

Advance sheets of the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce were made public, showing the condition of the commerce and carrying trade of this port and the whole country.

A dense cloud suddenly formed about 11 o'clock, accompanied by a gale and some snow and rain. It lasted only a few minutes, the cloud disappearing as quickly as it had formed, leaving only a lower temperature and brisk wind.

At Baltimore, yesterday, Mrs. Emma Irwin was found not guilty of being an accessory to the murder of her husband, of which she had been accused by George Matthews, the confessed murderer. Matthews refused to repeat his confession in court.

The United States court in Florida yesterday decided that there is no war in Cuba, because this Nation has not recognized the belligerency of the insurgents, and that, therefore, the Three Friends had violated no neurality law. Ten days were given the United States in which to file an amended libel against the vessel.

It was decided by the Tammany men to divide the Thirty-fourth Assembly District—north and south of the Harlem—each division to have a leader and an associate. The South Side delegation completed its organization. Percival E. Nagle is the leader and James E. Bishop the associate. The North-Side men will meet Friday night.

A bag containing $5,600 was abstracted mysteriously from the collecting wagon of the Metropolitan Traction Company while it stood on Broadway in front of the Pacific Bank at noon yesterday. The only opening to the wagon was across the driver's seat, and the company's collector, G. H. Wickham, says he was sitting there all the time.

Joseph Block, a fur manufacturer of Williamsburg, died in his factory as a result of a fight he had a few minutes before with some men in front of his place. Four men are under arrest on the charge of having caused Mr. Block's death. An autopsy showed that Mr. Block's heart was in a bad condition, and that its weakness under the excitement had caused his death.

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Exchanged Shots with a Burglar.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Daniel Conklin, who sleeps over his store at Centreville, was awakened early this morning by a noise down stairs. He went to a loophole in the floor that had been made to be used in case of burglars, and saw a man going about in the store with a dark lantern. Mr. Conklin shot, and the burglar fired back. Mr. Conklin shot again, and the burglar dropped. When Mr. Conklin got down stairs he found no burglar and no traces of blood.

Cloth for the Inauguration Suit.

ROCKVILLE Conn., Jan. 18.—The Hockanum Manufacturing Company will ship the cloth made for President-elect McKinley's inauguration suit to his tailor, in Cleveland, this week. The cloth is undressed black worsted. George Sykes, President of the Hockanum Company, was a delegate to the National Republican Convention.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

SECRETARY OLNEY TO URGE SPEEDY ACTION ON IT.

MUCH OPPOSITION, HOWEVER.

The Story that the Committee Will Report It to the Senate on Wednesday Denied—It Will Be Exhaustively Analyzed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Secretary Olney will appear before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on Wednesday, and urge speedy action on the arbitration treaty. It was reported at the Capitol this morning that the committee would report the treaty back to the Senate Wednesday, but Senator Lodge said that he did not see how the committee could come to the point of reporting the treaty so soon. "We have not received the papers yet," said he, "and how is it possible to consider so large a subject adequately before we have the data upon which to go?"

"It is expected that Secretary Olney will explain more in detail the reasons which actuated him in negotiating the treaty in the present shape. The committee is not yet in possession of these facts, and after it has heard Olney, its members will need some time to discuss among themselves what he has to say."

"The popular clamor for the treaty of arbitration will die down," said another member of the committee. "It makes itself felt now because the full scope of the treaty is not comprehended. The more the subject is discussed the stronger will be the conviction, not only in the Senate, but outside, that ratification cannot be hurried, and that every clause in the treaty ought to be exhaustively examined to see whether it will be prejudicial in any way in the interest of the United States. Now, it looks more probable than ever that the treaty will be held up until the 4th of March, and it may be that Secretary Sherman will want to withdraw it from further consideration."

Senator Cullom introduced in the Senate a telegram signed by John J. Mitchell, and other members of the Chicago Bankers' Club of Chicago, urging ratification of the arbitration treaty. "But," said Mr. Cullom, afterward, "it will be some time before that treaty is ratified, possibly not this session."

Mr. W. E. Dodge of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee appointed at the International Peace and Arbitration Conference held in Washington last year, was in the city to-day, endeavoring to further the ratification of the arbitration treaty, pending in the Senate. In the morning he had an interview with Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and later he visited the Capitol to confer with other members of the committee.

Inquiry as to the result of his labors showed that there was wide diversity of opinion as to the probable fate of the treaty, although the impression seemed to prevail that it must be amended before consent to its ratification could be procured.

Secretary Olney will appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations Wednesday to urge favorable action upon the treaty.

In response to a resolution the President to-day transmitted to the Senate, under the seal of an Executive document, the correspondence leading up to the negotiation of the treaty. It was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The correspondence contains nothing of importance that has not heretofore been published, and is not very voluminous.

FRANCE WANTS ARBITRATION.

Discussing the Negotiation of a Treaty with This Country.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—The Politische Correspondenz has a dispatch from Paris which states that France is discussing the advisability of negotiating with the United States an arbitration treaty on the model of the one signed a few days ago by the British and American Governments.

Want the Arbitration Treaty.

At the meeting of the Congregational Club at the St. Denis Hotel last night the subject considered was "New York as an Educational Centre." After the discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the arbitration treaty now before the Senate of the United States is of such international importance as affecting the peaceful intercourse, not only of this country and Great Britain, but, indirectly, of all the world, and so definitely expresses the purpose and desire of the United States in all its recent history, a purpose and desire that now may be regarded as fixed in the best thought of all patriotic citizens,

"That we, therefore, respectfully urge the Senate of the United States promptly to confirm the treaty, and our own Senators for New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut to do all in their power to secure this desirable result."

RELIEF FOR FAMISHED INDIA.

Methodist Ministers to Send Corn to the Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The Methodist ministers of Chicago have agreed to co-operate in a plan to send corn to the starving people of India. The Rev. H. G. Hobbs, at Jacksonville, Ill., wrote to the Methodist Ministers' Association here telling of a plan he had started and asking co-operation. He has asked the farmers in the vicinity of Jacksonville to contribute corn for the relief of the sufferers by famine in India. He met with a ready response to his request, the farmers offering not only to contribute the corn, but to load it on the cars.

Dr. W. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Foreign Mission Society in New York, suggested that the corn secured be shipped to Chicago and sold and the money realized from the sale of it be sent to New York, where he proposes to invest it in old corn and ship this to India. The matter was referred to the Rev. J. Brushingham, and with him will act the Rev. J. B. Hobbs, who will be Treasurer of the fund.

W. R. Munford, a commission merchant, has offered to sell the corn, and Arthur Dixon will endeavor to get free transportation from Jacksonville.

Carnegie Invests in Coal Lands.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 18.—Andrew Carnegie, together with other Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Canadian capitalists, has acquired 4,100 acres of coal territory in the Monongahela Valley. The price to be paid for the land will be $3,000,000. Mr. Carnegie and his Pittsburg partners will have 51 per cent of the property.

SUSPENSION OF THREE BANKS.

The German National of Louisville, First National of Newport, Ky., and a St. Paul Savings Bank.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—The German National Bank did not open its doors for business this morning, and the announcement was made that the institution was in the hands of Bank Examiner Escott. The capital stock is $251,500, with a surplus of $31,000. J. M. McKnight is President.

The bank has been in a shaky condition for three years, owing to the failure of the Louisville Deposit Bank, by which it lost $75,000. Between $250,000 and $300,000 is involved in lawsuits pending, growing out of the German bank's connection with the failure.

Since the first of the year $75,000 in deposits have been withdrawn, and several days ago Bank Examiner Escott began an investigation. Saturday he telegraphed the result to the Controller of the Currency, and the order came for the bank to be closed at once.

The bank's last statement, made Dec. 17, showed loans of $442,882.62, and deposits of $380,375.23. The reserve was 8 per cent. below the 25 per cent. requirement. One suspicious item was "securities, stocks, &c.," $113,025.29, the "&c." causing much comment.

President McKnight says depositors will be paid in full. The bank has on hand $60,000 in cash. The deposits subject to check are about $205,000. There are also certificates of deposit for $60,000. Mr. McKnight hopes to have the bank reorganized and ready for business in fifteen days.

FIRST NATIONAL, NEWPORT, KY.

A Director Says the Cashier Has Been Reckless.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The First National Bank of Newport, Ky., did not open its doors this morning. The capital stock of the bank is $200,000. John Tripp is President.

The deposits are about $370,000, and depositors, it is believed, will be paid in full. Director Charles Spinks says the bank closed because of the recklessness of Cashier Yautsey and Director McCracken.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The failure of the First National Bank of Newport, Ky., was reported promptly to the office of the Controller of the Currency this morning, but in the absence from Washington of both Controller Eckels and Deputy Controller Coffin, none of their subordinates are willing to take the responsibility of giving out any information beyond that contained in the statement recently received, showing the condition of the bank on Dec. 17, 1896, the date of the last bank call. This shows that the capital was $200,000, surplus and undivided profits, $79,453; due depositors, $419,805, and due other banks, about $26,000.

Minnesota Savings Bank.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 18.—The Minnesota Savings Bank has made an assignment to William Bickel, Sr., Vice President of the defunct Allemania Bank and father of William Bickel, Jr., President of the Minnesota Savings Bank. Assets, about $250,000; liabilities, $210,000.

The bank has on deposit $10,000 of the St. Paul city funds and $2,600 belonging to Ramsey County. The bank was incorporated in 1868 as the Union Savings Bank of Rochester, Minn., and was removed to this city in 1889.

DEMOCRATS WILL BE TRUE.

The Alleged Compact to Vote with Republicans Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A few Democratic Senators were surprised and annoyed to-day by the publication of a story alleging that three sound-money Democrats have made a compact to vote in the next session with the Republicans, to give the latter the organization of the Senate, and further, to assist the Republicans to pass a tariff bill. In the fanciful story referred to the names of the three Senators were withheld.

It is necessary, in order to judge of the plausibility of the story, to note that there will be of ascertained sound-money Democrats in the next Senate just six members—Cafferey, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, and Smith. The three men in the alleged compact would be found among these six. It is not either of the first three. Mitchell, Murphy, and Smith say it is not either of them.

No one would believe for a moment that Cafferey, Gray, or Lindsay would go into such a compact for patronage or for any other reason. They certainly would not agree to support any tariff bill the Republicans chose to pass, for they are all low-tariff Democrats. Mitchell is not a protectionist. Murphy and Smith might be moderate protectionists, but they could give only two votes, and they would not give them away in the fashion suggested. It was impossible to find a Democrat to-day who had heard of the alleged compact, in or out of the Senate.

GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

Lexow Says the Commission Will Get No Extension of Time.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Special Committee on the Greater New York at the last session, said to-night that he did not think the time for preparing the Charter by the Greater New York Commission would be extended.

"The commission has not asked for further time," he said, "and I do not think it will do so. The time for making the report is fixed by law, and cannot be extended by a legislative act."

Assemblyman Austin, Chairman of the Cities Committee, said he thought the question of extension of time would not be considered unless the commission made the request.

Woman Lawyers in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—An interesting ceremony was witnessed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in the presentation for admission to practice before the court of two ladies by sisters in the profession who had previously attained unto that privilege. The half dozen female lawyers whose names had hitherto been added to the roll of practicing attorneys had been presented to the court by brothers at the bar, and to-day for the first time in its history the court enrolled a female attorney upon the motion of one of her own sex. The candidates were Catherine H. Pier of Milwaukee, Wis., nominated by her sister, Kate H. Pier, of the same city, and Alice A. Minick of Lincoln, who was vouched for by her sponsor, Belva A. Lockwood of this city, as "an attorney for three years before the Supreme Court of Nebraska and a person of good moral character."

MR. HILL IS RENOMINATED

FIVE VOTES AGAINST HIM IN THE CAUCUS.

FIVE OTHER MEMBERS BOLT.

Senator Guy Leads the Bolters and Attacks Mr. Hill for His Course in Congress and in the Last Campaign.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Five Democrats—three Senators and two Assemblymen—bolted the Democratic caucus to-night because of their objection to the nomination of United States Senator David B. Hill as the candidate to succeed himself.

The others, without the formality of nominating speeches, made Senator Hill the party candidate by a vote of 36 for Mr. Hill, 3 for Wilbur F. Porter of Watertown, and 2 for Robert T. Titus of Buffalo.

Those who walked out of the caucus were Senators Charles L. Guy of the Twenty-first District of New York; Michael J. Coffey of the Fifth and Peter H. McNulty of the Sixth District of Kings, and Assemblymen Cain and Zurn of Kings.

Senators Guy and McNulty made brief speeches just before they went out, declaring they would not support a man who occupied the position of Mr. Hill in the late campaign.

Senator Guy's Protest.

Senator Guy said: "After a conference with some of my associates who are opposed to the renomination of Senator Hill, I wish to state for myself that I cannot consistently support such a nomination, and if it is going to be made, I must withdraw from the caucus. I have no desire to be a censor of the acts of a public official.

"In the matter of the Democratic leadership in the State Senate, I have already shown that I have no desire to keep alive the unfortunate party differences which prevailed during the recent campaign, and that I favor a policy of conciliation and forgetfulness, so far as State matters are concerned. But the election of a United States Senator is National in its significance, National in its consequences, and the question of loyalty or disloyalty to the Democracy of the Nation cannot be ignored in connection with such an event.

"During the recent campaign, while not approving of some features of the Chicago platform, I believed it my duty to loyally support the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, because I knew him to be an intelligent, upright, and honorable man, and because I felt that the Democratic Party, more truly than its opponent, represented the best interests of the great body of the people. More than 6,000,000 of voters in the Nation and 551,000 in this State displayed like faith in the Democratic Party and its candidate.

"Senator Hill, on the contrary, by his inaction and policy of delay, contributed more than any other single influence to Democratic defeat. To vote for him under the circumstances would, in my opinion, be to rebuke those who were loyal; to reward the general who avoided the conflict, while condemning the brave soldiers who unflinchingly faced the foe."

Senator McNulty said: "I decline to further follow in National or State politics a man who is responsible for the defeat of a party that five years ago was intrenched in power in the State, while to-day a Democrat in office is a rarity. I decline to follow a man who was the first to denounce Grover Cleveland, but has now become his greatest apologist. I decline to follow a man who was at first a silver Senator, but who has now repudiated his first ideas on this subject. I shall withdraw from the caucus."

Plans of the Bolters.

The opponents of Mr. Hill had been in conference before the caucus, and had deliberately decided on a course of action. They authorized Senator Guy to act as their spokesman, and they served public notice to all who were interested that they would not submit to the caucus action. Arguments on the part of Senator Cantor, Assemly Leader Finn, and others who were for Hill were idle. They refused to follow the leadership of Senator Hill or to recognize him as in good standing as a Democrat. The bolters met outside the Senate Chamber while the caucus was in session, and discussed a policy to be followed on the formal ballot to-morrow, but did not reach a determination further than to support some "regular" Democrat.

The men who remained in the caucus, but voted for a candidate other than Senator Hill, represent constituencies in Kings and Erie Counties. Assemblymen Coughlin and Maloney of Erie voted for Judge Titus. He was the candidate of the "regular" Democrats for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the last campaign. Local political considerations are said to have influenced them. They are allied with the faction in Buffalo of which Norman E. Mack is one of the leaders.

Recently Mr. Mack has had a contest with the so-called "Sheehan" faction for control of the organization, and Mr. Mack won. He came to town to-day with the two Assemblymen, as soon as he was certain that it was the intention of the Democrats to renominate Mr. Hill. He was at the caucus to-night.

Those who voted for Wilbur F. Porter, who was the "regular" Democratic candidate for Governor in the last campaign, were all from Kings County—Senator P. H. McCarren and Assemblyman Thomas H. Cullen and Frederick Schmid. Their action is regarded as notice to the McLaughlin machine that it cannot longer control their actions.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan and Assemblyman Timothy P. Sullivan of New York and Assemblyman James Lennon, Jr., of Kings were not present.

NO CHOICE IN ILLINOIS.

The Prospects Good for a Deadlock in the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—On the first ballot for Senator in the Republican caucus to-night the vote stood: Mason, 46; Lorimer, 39; Cannon, 10; Hitt, 12; Allerton, 1; Adams, 2; Hopkins, 6.

On the second ballot Mason lost 1 and Lorimer gained it. It takes 64 votes to nominate, and the caucus adjourned.

It looks like a deadlock, with Hitt or Hopkins in favor.

The Democratic members of the General Assembly unanimously nominated ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld as their candidate for Senator.

Fitzgerald May Become Major General

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—It is said here that if the proposed bill making changes in the code of the National Guard becomes a law, Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of New York City, commander of the First Brigade, will probably be raised to the rank of Major General.

SMOTHERED BY BEDCLOTHES.

Jacob Kimmick of Rahway Found His Little Daughter Dead.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 18.—The young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kimmick, residing on River Street, was smothered to death by the bedclothes during last night.

The father went to kiss the little one before leaving the house this morning to go to work, and to his surprise, he found it dead. The authorities were informed, and the County Physician viewed the body, and issued the usual burial permit.

CHICAGO CELEBRITIES ILL.

Three Prominent Men Who May Not Survive Their Diseases.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—The venerable Bishop William McLaren of the Episcopal Church is seriously ill from rheumatic gout and acute kidney trouble.

W. C. D. Grannis, an old citizen and the President of the Atlas National Bank, now in liquidation, is reported dangerously ill from the effects of a fall at his home Saturday night.

B. P. Hutchinson, ("Old Hutch,") once a daring speculator on the Board of Trade, is confined to the house with an illness which is causing his relatives grave alarm.

DIED IN THE SHERIFF'S ARMS.

Defaulting President Coffinberry Killed by His Arrest.

GARRETT, Ind., Jan. 18.—Herman N. Coffinberry, President of the Bank of Garrett and late Treasurer of De Kalb County, particulars of whose embezzlements and defalcations have heretofore been published, died here this morning.

It was known that Mr. Coffinberry was very ill at his home, and his attending physician had protested against his arrest by affidavit to the effect that his heart action was such that his arrest and imprisonment at this time would result disastrously. Two other doctors, however, made affidavit that Coffinberry's condition was all right, and intimated that he was shamming.

The Sheriff this morning went to Coffinberry's home and placed him under arrest, when the accused banker suddenly fell into the Sheriff's arms and instantly died.

BUSHNELL'S MESSAGE TO HANNA

Sends Word He Has Not Declared War Against Him.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Murat Halstead, who was in Cleveland to-day, called upon Mark Hanna. Mr. Halstead attended the dinner of the Ohio Society in New York Saturday night, and said Gov. Bushnell, whom he met there, charged him with a message to Mr. Hanna.

"Gov. Bushnell asked me to tell Mr. Hanna," said Mr. Halstead, "that he had not declared war on him, and that he had not done anything regarding the Ohio Senatorship. He does not expect to make the appointment from New York."

Speaking for himself, Mr. Halstead said: "I think Gov. Bushnell will appoint Mr. Hanna to the place, and I firmly believe that that is the advice he will get from Senator-elect Foraker."

KILLED BY HIS EXERTIONS.

Charles W. Woodland Extinguishes a Fire and Dies as the Result.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Charles W. Woodland, proprietor of the Park View, a large boarding house here, died to-day from the effect of his exertions in extinguishing a fire in his house.

He overturned a lamp by which he was reading at 3 o'clock this morning and immediately the room was in flames. He at once began to fight the fire and managed to put it out. Then he fell in a faint on the floor. He was found unconscious and surrounded by the charred remnants of curtains carpets and the hangings of the parlor.

He died to-night at 6 o'clock.

MANY DIVORCES WORTHLESS.

Where Costs Have Not Been Paid Oklahoma Decrees Are Void.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of Eastern people have obtained divorces in this Territory and gone away without paying the costs.

The court officials have discovered that under such circumstances the decree is void.

In several courts of Oklahoma the clerks will begin to cancel these decrees, and by this action many who have thought themselves free and have remarried will awake some day to find that they have committed bigamy.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair and colder, high northwesterly winds.

The barometer has risen rapidly from the lake regions southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast. It has fallen rapidly to the east of New England and slowly in the Northwest and at Rocky Mountain stations. It is decidedly colder east of the Mississippi and warmer from Texas northward to Nebraska, and at Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer continues high over the central plateau region. It is also high north of Lake Superior, and it is lowest northeast of New England. A second depression is central north of Montana. The weather is generally clear to-night, but light local snows are reported from the lake region. The indications are that the weather will be fair and colder in the Atlantic coast States. Fair weather will continue in the Southern States, and local snows with partly cloudy weather in the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	33	47	48
6 A. M.	32	47	47
9 A. M.	33	40	44
12 M.	36	38	40
4 P. M.	37	34	37
6 P. M.	36	32	33
9 P. M.	32	26	28
12 P. M.	31	20	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37⅝
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1896	34
Corresponding date last twenty years	30

SPANISH VESSEL SUNK

Gunboat Relampago Blown Up by a Torpedo Placed by the Insurgents in Canto River.

FIVE OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED BY THE EXPLOSION.

Most of the Crew Rescued by Another Spanish Gunboat Which Accompanied the Ill-Fated Vessel Up the River.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Though the insurgents have no navy, they do not hesitate when the opportunity offers to attack the Spanish warships. The latest instance of this kind occurred yesterday morning, when a Spanish gunboat was sunk by means of a torpedo, and many of her crew were killed.

A detachment of rebels had made an attack upon the fort at Guamo, some distance up the Cauto River, Province of Santiago de Cuba, and the Spanish troops, fearing that they would not be able to hold out, asked for assistance from Manzanillo, on the coast. On Saturday night the gunboats Centinela and Relampago left Manzanillo under orders to ascend the river and protect the fort. The commander of the gunboats used all possible speed in running up the coast to the mouth of the river, but when they began to ascend the stream they proceeded very cautiously, suspecting that the rebels might have planted torpedoes in the channel.

All went well until the gunboats were opposite a place called Mango, when, despite all the precautions that had been taken, the Relampago struck a torpedo. Instantly there was a terrific explosion, and masses of water were hurled to a great height. The hull of the Relampago was torn open and she at once began to sink. There was no time to lower a boat, and almost before the extent of the disaster could be realized the vessel went down.

Those on board of her who were not injured jumped into the water and made their way the best they could in the direction of the Centinela, aboard of which the greatest excitement prevailed.

As soon as it was seen that the Relampago was sinking the Centinela's boats were ordered away to assist in the rescue of the crew of the former.

The rebels appeared to be in strong force along the banks of the river, and when they saw the Spaniards in the water they directed a heavy rifle fire upon them. The Centinelo opened fire upon the rebels, but as they could not be seen, and their positions could only be discovered by the smoke from their guns, it is not believed that any serious losses were inflicted upon them.

When the Centinela's boats attempted to rescue the men struggling in the water the rebels fired upon them, but the Spaniards bravely persisted in their work of rescue until all the men had been taken from the water.

Nearly every survivor of the Relampago's crew was wounded, and there were only a few of the men belonging to the Centinela who had not been hit by a rebel bullet. The commander of the Centinela was so seriously wounded that doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The condition of the survivors was such that it was impossible for the Centinela to proceed to Guamo, and she therefore returned to Manzanillo, where the news of the disaster caused intense excitement.

The official report of the affair states that the commander, second engineer, and three sailors of the Relampago were killed, and her boatswain, Quartermaster, Chief Engineer, pilot, and four sailors wounded. The boatswain of the Centinela was killed, and her pilot, second engineer, gunner, and six sailors were wounded.

Both gunboats were small vessels intended principally for river service, and they did not carry large crews.

ARRESTS IN PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Distinguished Cuban Woman Seized by Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 18.—By order of the Civil Governor of Puerto Principe, Cuba, the following distinguished ladies have been arrested:

ConcepcionAgramonte, widow of Francisco Sanchez Betancourt, Secretary of the Treasury in the last war, and mother of Benjamin, Calixto, Armando, Alfredo, and Eugenio Sanchez Agramonte, all in the revolution, the latter (Eugenio) being Gomez's physician.

Angela Silva de Recio, wife of Brigadier Lope Recio Loynaz.

Maria Aguilar, sister of Antonio Aguilar Varona, ex-Cuban Civil Governor of Puerto Principe.

It is also rumored that President Cisnero's sister and the following prominent citizens have been arrested: José Morell y Xliquas, Carlos Adan y Masvidal, Ramon Bosa y Boza, Alberto Agramonto y Boza, José More y Pera, and Vicete Ramirez y Ledesma.

A CUBAN TRAIN PILFERED.

One Spanish Officer Killed by the Insurgent Robbers.

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Official news has been received here of the halting and plundering of a railway train near this city on the night of Jan. 16 by bands of "plateados." The train was the last one running from Regla, a suburb of Havana, on the east side of Havana Bay, to Guanabacoa, five miles further east. The robbers stopped the train at 10:30 P. M., and, covering the passengers with their guns, proceeded to rob them of everything of value they had about them.

There were ten Spanish officers on board the train who had been on a pleasure trip to the city, and were returning to Guanabacoa. These the robbers made prisoners and took away with them. Nine of the officers were subsequently released, but one of them, a native Cuban, was killed for being found in the Spanish service.

Severe Wind Storm in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18.—The wind and rain storm of last night

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

GRADY OFFERS A RESOLUTION TO INVESTIGATE TRUSTS.

A VOTE FOR SENATOR TO-DAY.

The Assembly Adopts a Resolution Expressing Sympathy for the Cubans —Investigation of the Legislative Printing Ordered.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Ellsworth moved that the Senate at noon to-morrow ballot for United States Senator and Regent of the University, and that both Houses meet at noon on Wednesday in joint session to elect for both offices. This was adopted.

Senator Grady offered a substitute resolution for that of Senator Lexow providing for the investigation of trusts. His preamble differs from that of Senator Lexow in that it declares that such trusts and combinations do exist, and specifies that the Investigation Committee shall report within five days.

A New Trust Resolution.

The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The existence of combinations of capital in the nature of 'trusts' is now, and for years past has been recognized as an evil, in that they deprive both the producer and the consumer of the fair field of competition, in which the one receives the fair price, regulated by the natural law of supply and demand, for the products of his labor, and the other is enabled to purchase at a reasonable price such articles as he may require for the necessity and comfort of himself and family; and

Whereas, Such combinations have already been denounced as criminal by Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1893; and

Whereas, The complaint of the people, without regard to party, repeated for many years, and now addressed to this Legislature, is that the provisions of such statutes are in a measure ineffectual by reason of lack of power in the officers of the government to compel a disclosure of the agreements upon which such combinations are erected, and under which they operate; and

Whereas, At its last session this Senate committed itself to two bills as answering this complaint, one of which is now incorporated in the statutes as Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1896, and the other of which was passed by both houses of the Legislature, did not become a law because of the failure of the Governor to sign the same; and

Whereas, The Attorney General has advised the Legislature that, with the enactment of the measure last referred to, there would be lodged with him sufficient power for the destruction of the trusts now existing and the prevention of any such illegal combinations in the future, therefore be it

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, That the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate and Assembly meet in joint session within ten days and determine what amendments, if any, are deemed necessary to perfect the bill as passed last year, and as again introduced this year into both houses; in the Senate by Mr. Cantor, and in the Assembly by Mr. Robbins, and within five days of such meeting report thereon to the Legislature.

The resolution was tabled and ordered printed.

Senator Lexow's resolution providing for a special joint committee to investigate trusts is a special order in the Senate to-morrow.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Sympathy with Cuba Expressed by Resolution—An Investigation of the Legislative Printing Contracts Ordered.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Mr. Whritner offered a substitute for the resolutions offered by him Wednesday relating to the conflict between Cuba and Spain. The new resolutions read:

Whereas, The American people, true to their traditions, believing firmly in the principles of representative government, have watched with keen interest the brave struggle by the Cubans for their freedom and independence; and

Whereas, The principles for which they are fighting are principles which come nearest to the hearts of the American people; and

Whereas, The commercial interests of the United States, and especially of the State of New York, have suffered severely on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Island of Cuba; therefore

Resolved, By the Assembly of the State of New York, the Senate concurring, that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State be urged to give their support to any measure that will bring about an amicable and just settlement of the difficulties existing between Spain and Cuba.

"Resolved, That the Senate and Assembly, representing the people of the State of New York, do hereby express warm sympathy with the Cubans in their effort to secure home rule.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of the Assembly be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of New York."

At the request of Mr. Green of New York the original resolution was then read in full.

Mr. Finn stated that there was no copy of the original resolution on the record book, and there was no oportunity for the House to judge carefully between the two, and he hoped that the matter would be laid over until the resolutions should be printed.

Republican leader Nixon said that he thought enough was known of the nature of both resolutions to warrant immediate action. He defined the difference between the resolutions, and said the substitute simply extended sympathy to the Cubans in the fight for home rule instead of urging Congress to recognize Cubans as belligerents. Mr. Nixon declared he did not think it was a function of the body to petition Congress to recognize the belligerency of a people in a struggle with a nation to which they had been subjects, nor would it be prudent.

Mr. Finn again made the point that until the resolution was printed the matter was not before the House.

Leader Nixon interrupted Mr. Finn to declare that rules regarding the printing related only to bills.

Speaker O'Grady decided the point of the Democratic leader, Finn, that the resolutions should be printed before consideration, not well taken.

Mr. Green said that he did not think it proper that there should be further delay. He represented 40,000 people in his district, and he desired to serve them well in having the resolution promptly recognized and voted upon.

Leader Nixon made the point that until there was a provisional Government formed for one year the belligerency of Cuba could not be properly recognized. For this reason nothing but an expression of sympathy would be regular.

The substitute resolution was then adopted unanimously.

The Legislative Printing.

Mr. Robbins of Allegany offered a resolution which was adopted, as follows:

"That the Committee on Public Printing be requested to ascertain and report to the Assembly within ten days the terms of the contract or contracts now in force for printing, binding, and indexing the Journal, bills, and documents of the Assembly, with reference to the time when the same are required by said contracts to be completed, bound, indexed, and delivered to the public libraries and public officers entitled to the same; also, to report whether the terms of said contracts have been complied with in the above particulars. Also, to ascertain and report whether the Journal of the Assembly has been printed and delivered to the Superintendent of Documents within forty-eight hours after the receipt of a copy thereof from the clerk of the Assembly."

Mr. Roehr's bill, authorizing the appropriation of money for certain benevolent and charitable institutions and for the police pension fund of Brooklyn, which was on the calendar in the order of third reading, was then passed. This bill has the distinction of being the first bill passed by the Assembly in 1897.

On resolution of Mr. Nixon, to-morrow at noon was named as the time for the House to name its choice for United States Senator, and the joint ballot on Senator will be held at noon on Wednesday.

Adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Albany's Council Against Trusts.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Common Council to-night adopted resolutions protesting against further investigation of trusts, and adding "the well being of the people is only to be conserved by immediate and direct remedial legislation."

NOMINATED BY GOV. GRIGGS.

New Jersey Officers on Whom the Senate Is to Pass Judgment.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Gov. Griggs to-day made the following nominations:

Supervisor of the State Prison—Edward J. Anderson, (reappointed.)

State Board of Assessors—Bird W. Spencer of Passaic, (reappointed,) Amos Gibbs of Burlington.

Judge Common Pleas Court of Essex County—J. Franklin Fort.

Prosecutor of the Pleas, Monmouth County—Wilbur A. Heisley.

Judge Common Pleas Court of Sussex County—Henry Huston, (reappointed.)

Judge Second District Court of Jersey City—James S. Irwin, (reappointed.)

Fish Commissioner—George L. Smith of Essex.

Trustees of State Reform School for Boys—N. S. Rue of Monmouth, Horace L. Dunham of Middlesex.

Trustees State Industrial School for Girls—Aaron Carter of Essex, George C. Maddock, P. J. Fitzgibbon, and Edward H. Stokes of Mercer.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN MEET.

A Great Rally Held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The rally of Catholic young men at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn last evening was an event in the history of the Catholic associations of the Brooklyn Diocese. Prominent young men's societies of Long Island, New Jersey, Brooklyn, Boston, Albany, and this city were represented. The hall was crowded, and thousands watched the delegations march.

Bishop Charles E. McDonald presided, and was assisted by many of the most prominent of his clergy. John J. Fitzgerald, President of the local union, delivered an introductory address. Luke D. Stapleton spoke on "Catholic Organizations." "Catholic Influence" was the subject of an address by Arthur S. Somers.

Other speakers were Joseph F. Keeney, "Catholic Education"; the Rev. James H. Mitchell, "Catholic Young Men's National Union"; Eugene F. O'Connor, "Catholic Citizens.

KILLED BY ASPHYXIATION.

Seven Deaths in Boston in the Last Forty-eight Hours.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—There are seven deaths from illuminating gas in Boston's record for forty-eight hours.

Three young lives were destroyed in the tenement house at 107 Heath Street, Roxbury, Saturday night. The discovery was made at 8 o'clock Sunday morning by the father of two of the children. Death was due to the carelessness or ignorance of the older child. The dead are: Mary N. Reynolds, seven years old; Margaret H. Reynolds, four years old, and Annie Conneally, sixteen years old. The two younger children were the daughters of John D. Reynolds, a laborer, who occupies the middle floor of the tenement house at 107 Heath Street. The Conneally girl was a niece of Reynolds's wife. She was employed to take care of the children. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Conneally, a widow, lives with her seven other children at 20 Leon Street, Roxbury.

Walter Hines, thirty-five years old, a bartender at the Gilt Edge Hotel, on Harrison Avenue, near Beach Street, was found dead in his room at 661 Tremont Street at 9:15 o'clock this morning by the keeper of the lodging house. With him was John J. McNally, a hackman, about thirty-five years old, who was unknown to the lodging house keeper and the police. The gas in the room was turned on full force. It was the leakage of gas through the keyhole and cracks beside the door that attracted the attention of the occupants of the house to the room.

Walter Sample, aged twenty-three, a molding maker of Norwood, and Richard T. Benning, alias Dick Millen, alias Dick Millett, aged forty-one, a telegraph operator of Jamaica, West Indies, were found dead from asphyxiation by gas in their room at Miss Kavanagh's boarding house, 22 Dwight Street, between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. Benning was a lodger in the house for the past five weeks, and he brought Sample home with him at about 2:30 o'clock this morning. The boarding mistress says that she was not aware that young Sample was in the house until he was found dead beside Benning on the bed by a friend of Benning, who roomed below. This, like the others, was a case of carelessness.

Canal Bonds May Be Readvertised.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—It is not unlikely that Controller Roberts will readvertise for bids for $4,000,000 of canal bonds. A large share of the bids received last week were based on the supposition that they would be exempted from taxation, while some were evidently not based on this expectation. A bill is pending which proposes this exemption, which is favorably regarded by the leaders of both parties in the Legislature.

Tried to Abduct a Child.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—An unsuccessful attempt was made at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to abduct the four-year-old son of Morris F. Tyler, President of the Southern New England Telephone Company, one of the most influential citizens of this city. The little fellow was seized while playing in the area of his front yard, and taken to Whalley Avenue, where his screams attracted the attention of a bystander, and the thief dropped the lad and ran.

Not to Go to Washington.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment decided last night not to have the regiment go to Washington March 4, because no accommodations could be secured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—4 A. M.—2,296 Third Avenue, George Fritz; damage trifling.

—6:30 A. M.—1,417 Third Avenue, C. M. Von Lichen; no damage.

—10 A. M.—100 Essex Street, Jacob Borst; damage trifling.

—11:40 A. M.—201 Alexander Avenue, Jane Kean; damage trifling.

—12:30 P. M.—154 Bleecker Street, B. Bertini; damage slight.

1:45 P. M.—287 West Fourteenth Street, Mary Kearn; damage, $200.

—5 P. M.—220 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Sarah Ozenberg; damage trifling.

—5:30 P. M.—224 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, dwelling, Glendenia Eckert; damage, $100.

—6:45 P. M.—408 Washington Street; no damage.

—8 P. M.—698 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Louis Berger; damage slight.

—8:30 P. M.—2,263 Second Avenue, Adolph Bernard; damage, $50.

—9:20 P. M.—1,936 Third Avenue, S. S. Goodman; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CORINTH, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The Baptist church was burned last night. Loss $6,000.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 18.—The library of Rev. H. H. Kilpatrick of Lake Linden was burned last night. Loss $7,000.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Jan. 18.—The Grand Opera House, which opened a few weeks ago, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $40,000.

BONHAM, Texas, Jan. 18.—The Tyson Block and the Y. M. C. A. Building at Bonham were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $50,000.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, Conn., Jan. 18.—A fire destroyed the business portion of the village of Staffordville, near this place, yesterday. Among the buildings burned was the Post Office. Loss $20,000.

NEW LEGISLATION OFFERED

PLAN TO REGULATE HEIGHT OF APARTMENT HOUSES.

GAS AND TELEPHONE CHARGES.

A Bill to Require Fenders on Electric and Cable Cars—Four Gerry Society Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Husted to-night introduced a bill regulating the height of dwelling houses in New York City. It provides as follows:

"Section 1—The height of all fire-proof dwelling houses and of all fire-proof houses used or intended to be used as dwellings for more than one family, hereafter constructed or completed, shall be regulated in proportion to the width of the widest street and avenue upon which they abut, and such height measured from the sidewalk line, and taken in all cases through the centre of the façade of the house to be erected, including attics, cornices, and mansards, shall not exceed 150 feet upon all streets and avenues exceeding 79 feet in width, and 100 feet upon all streets and avenues not exceeding 79 feet in width.

"Sec. 2. The height of all dwelling houses and of all houses used or intended to be used as dwellings for more than one family, not fire-proof, and hereafter to be erected in the City of New York, measured from the sidewalk line and taken in all cases through the centre of the façade of the house to be erected, including attic, cornices, and mansards, shall not exceed seventy feet."

GAS, FENDERS, AND TELEPHONES.

Mr. Forrester Wants Rates and Regulations Fixed.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Forrester to-night introduced bills to regulate the charges for gas and telephone service and for a commission to select fenders for electric and cable cars.

The Gas bill fixed the price of gas in cities of the first class at $1 per thousand; in cities of the second class at $1.50 per 1,000 feet, and in cities of the third class at $1.75 per 1,000 feet.

The bill relating to telephone rentals and tolls makes the following schedule: In New York City, $125 per annum; in Brooklyn, $85 per annum; cities of less than 500,000 and more than 100,000, $48; less than 100,000 and more than 20,000, $36; less than 20,000 and more than 8,000, $30, and less than 8,000 $27, and making a charge for the first five minutes' conversation at pay stations 10 cents, and 5 cents for every five minutes thereafter.

Mr. Forrester also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of seven members who are within thirty days to notify all manufacturers of fenders that they may place upon all electric or cable cars on surface roads samples of their fenders for trial, such trial to last thirty days without expense to the company, at the expiration of which time the commission is to make a selection of the best fender in its opinion and report to the Railroad Commissioners its finding. Upon the Railroad Commissioners notifying the surface railroads of the decision the latter are to adopt the fender selected, equipping their cars with the same within ninety days on penalty of $100 for each day's omission.

A NEW SCHOOL BILL.

Proposition to Establish the Township System.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Department of Public Instruction proposes a very radical change in the school system of the State, and a bill is now being prepared by Senator Mullin.

The bill proposes to provide what is known as the township school system throughout the entire State. That is, to place all the school districts in each township under the direction of a township board of education the members of which are to be elected by the voters of the township, there being three or five members of the board, as may finally be determined upon.

The bill will further provide that the weak districts shall be wiped out and that there shall be a sort of a centralization of school advantages, and that all pupils throughout the country districts shall be afforded free conveyance to and from school.

MINOR BILLS PRESENTED.

Payment of Police Pensions—A Life Insurance Regulation.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The following were among the bills introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator Martin—Providing that all pensions payable out of the Police Pension Fund of New York City shall be made monthly instead of quarterly.

Senator Malby—Providing that if a woman dies leaving illegitimate children and no lawful issue such children shall inherit her property.

Senator Page—Providing for the sprinkling of streets in cities of the first class.

Senator Guy—Appropriating $25,000 for a bridge over the New York and Putnam Railroad at Parsons, otherwise East Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, New York City.

Senator Burns—Providing that in cases of an action brought by the State or a corporation or public officer of a municipality, if the case be thereafter dismissed, the defendant can recover judgment against the plaintiff for the costs of the action.

Senator Brackett—Prohibiting life insurance companies from inserting in the policy any condition upon which the policy is issued or requiring the beneficiary to waive in any action any provision of law.

Senator Guy—Permitting the Public Administrator in New York City to use $5,550 of unclaimed interest money to make good the error of Clerk A. J. B. Miller.

Senator Page—Empowering building and loan associations and co-operative savings institutions to purchase and convey real estate.

The following bills were among those introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Husted—Appropriating $1,000 for the compensation of the Commissioner who took the testimony in the Sheriff Tamsen case and $1,200 for his stenographer.

Mr. Emmet—Creating the office of Receiver of Taxes in the town of White Plains.

Extension of Riverside Drive.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Austin to-night introduced a bill providing for the extension of Riverside Drive from Claremont to a point north of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The distance is about six miles. Three viaducts will be needed, and provision is made for them—one at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, over Manhattanville Valley; one at One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, over the New York Central tracks, and the third over Spuyten Duyvil. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is to have jurisdiction in the cost of the improvement, no amount being fixed by the bill.

Gerry Society Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Goggeshall introduced four bills prepared by the Gerry society. Two of them amend the Civil Code relative to minor children by defining dancing and singing as meaning even the appearance of a child upon the stage. Another amends the Penal Code so as to permit an appeal to be taken from the sentence of commitment by a Police Magistrate to the County Court. The fourth provides that in case a Magistrate fails to commit a child to any institution application can be made to any other Magistrate.

Superintendent Easton Reappointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Board of Trustees of State Public Buildings to-day reappointed as Superintendent of Public Buildings Frederick E. Easton of Albany for another term of two years. The salary is $5,000 per annum.

AT THE HOTELS.

—J. R. Barton Willing of Philadelphia is at the Imperial.

—George Kennan of Washington, D. C., is at the Westminster.

—S. M. Prevost, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Albemarle.

—Gen. W. M. Osborne and ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts are at the Manhattan.

—Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona, and Eugene Tompkins of Boston are at the Holland.

—B. F. Wilson of Boston, C. D. Boss of New London, and E. J. Wynkoop of Syracuse are at the Normandie.

—John W. Cloud and George W. Riggs of Chicago and Dr. Montizambert of Toronto are at the Windsor.

—R. J. White of Baltimore, Daniel Myers of Cleveland, and Sheldon Thompson of Buffalo are at the Netherland.

—Frank Forbes of Washington, George W. Boyd of Boston, and J. C. Hubbell and J. R. Allaire of Albany are at the St. Cloud.

—Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and ex-Senator H. J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa, N. Y., are at the Metropole.

—Henry Watterson of Louisville, ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, and John G. Milburn of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—John R. Powers of Rochester, J. C. Rice of Chicago, W. H. Baker of Buffalo, and William H. Hopper of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—D. C. Bennett of Albany, Horace B. Clapp and A. H. Hanscom of Boston, and John H. Hayden of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—C. K. G. Billings, George O. Knapp, and W. B. Kennedy of Chicago; W. B. Clapp of Boston, and Frank V. Bennett of Washington are at the Hoffman.

—J. Boykin Lee and W. H. Harding of Baltimore, Henry G. Morris of Philadelphia, and W. H. Olmstead of Syracuse are at the Marlborough.

—Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, Cuthbert B. Jones of Louisiana, and William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; 120 Franklin Street.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Baum, C., Washington, D. C.; H. Geran, linens, cloaks, and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

—Bondy, C., Albany, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 120 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; J. E. McDonald, cloaks and suits; 120 Franklin Street.

—Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; D. M. McDonald, house furnishing goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. Pomeroy, millinery, 120 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; M. J. Cunningham, domestics, dress goods, and white goods; Barrett House.

—Field, W. B., Jackson, Mich.; dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Manhattan.

—Finegold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Fitzpatrick & Draper, Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Fitzpatrick, cigars and tobacco; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, ladies' and infants' wear; 120 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. Hutter, notions and trimmings; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. F. Cosgrove; house furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. K. Hoyt, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, O.; A. Haas, woolens; Westminster Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; A. Y. Wilson, dry goods, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. H. Tobin, dry goods, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. F. Waters, notions, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. E. Pilling, dry goods, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. I. Belcher, dry goods, 8 Greene Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Krolik, H. A. & Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. C. Fry, white goods; Hotel Albert.

—Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

—Loveman, D. B., & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, dress goods and silks; 224 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

—Martin & Naylor, Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.

—Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. F. Milliken, notions; Hotel Imperial.

—Milliken, Cousens & Short, Portland, Me.; J. C. Libbey, white goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Model Clothing Company, Troy, N. Y.; W. Simon, clothing; Stuart House.

—McMurray & Fonda, Troy, N. Y.; C. F. McMurray, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—Ordway, Blodgett & Webber, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Ordway, Jr., dress goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. J. Walsh, shoes; 120 Franklin Street.

—Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. Printz, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—Printz, Biederman & Co., Cleveland Ohio; J. Daleet, woolens; Hotel Vendome.

—Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; John A. Roberts, domestics; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Helmick, linens and white goods; Hotel Albert.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; D. R. Robin, furnishing goods; 120 Franklin Street.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; B. F. Wilcox, shoes; 120 Franklin Street.

—Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. Stein, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.

—Strause Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strause, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Strause Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strause, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—William Taylor, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Bowie, linens, 300 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. T. Hinman, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—F. J. West, Syracuse, N. Y., millinery; 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Z. L. White & Co., Columbus, Ohio; O. L. Rankin, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Z. L. White & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. Lane, domestics, white goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Albert.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. William C. Whitney will give a small dinner party this evening at her residence, 2 West Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mrs. Witherspoon gave her third lecture at the Waldorf yesterday morning before a fashionable gathering. Her subject was "An Impartial View of Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton."

—A large and fashionable audience attended the eighty-fifth musical morning, given by Albert Morris Bagby, at the Waldorf yesterday morning. An interesting musical programme was interpreted by Victor Herbert, Mrs. Adele L. Baldwin, Mrs. Corinne Moore Lawson, accompanied by Orton Bradley. Among those present were J. N. Winslow, Mrs. W. T. Bull, Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. Isaac Iselin, Mrs. Edward Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mrs. E. C. Brookes, Mrs. Clarence Carey, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, and Mrs. Eugene Blois.

KILLED ONE, WOUNDED TWO

ARTHUR PALMER SHOT HIS MOTHER, BROTHER, AND SISTER.

POSSE HUNTING FOR HIM.

In a Sudden Fit of Insanity He Attacked His Relations in a Lonely House at Mamaroneck and Then Disappeared.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Arthur Palmer shot and killed his brother, Leonard Palmer, and fatally wounded his mother and his sister, Gertrude, at the family home, on Weaver Street, early this evening. He immediately disappeared, and a large posse, headed by a Sheriff and an under Sheriff, started out to search the county for him. Word has been sent to other officers in the county, and it is believed the murderer will soon be captured.

Jesse Palmer, the head of the family, died some years ago, leaving a widow, the daughter, Gertrude, and five sons—Leonard J., William A., Loftus S., Jesse D., and Arthur. Leonard, who was killed to-night, became a school teacher, and lately has been teaching in a grammar school on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York. The other sons staid in this vicinity, and Arthur managed the farm. He was a tall, powerful man, and was successful in his work.

The tragedy occurred about 6 o'clock this evening. The first intimation of it the neighbors had came about 6:30 o'clock, when Gertrude Palmer, bleeding from a wound in her abdomen, staggered into the home of A. G. Defriesta, 200 yards from the Palmer house, and sank to the floor fainting. She could not speak, but Mrs. Defriesta immediately sent Charles Callahan, a farm hand, to the Palmer house, while she set about restoring the girl to consciousness.

Callahan ran to the house and went in by the rear door. He stumbled over Leonard Palmer, who was lying, mortally wounded, just inside the door. He stopped and found that the man's case seemed hopeless, and then hurried into the dining room, where he found Mrs. Palmer lying unconscious on a sofa and bleeding from several wounds. He started back to the Defriesta house, and met Mrs. Defriesta, with Gertrude, who had revived, and who insisted on overcoming her weakness and on going to the aid of her mother and brother.

Callahan quickly drove to Larchmont and spread the news there. He found Drs. Lyon, Hall, and Hunter, and with them he returned to this place. When the doctors arrived at the Palmer House they found Leonard Palmer dying from a bullet that had entered his brain through his forehead. Mrs. Palmer and daughter were unconscious, and the doctors, after some trouble, revived them. They then gave their antemortem statements.

The statements agree that Arthur suddenly drew his revolver while he was alone with his mother and sister and fired two shots at the latter. One of them took effect in her arm and one in her abdomen, and she fell. Then he turned his revolver on his mother and shot her three times. The shots entered her back, and it is believed they took effect in vital spots.

Five empty brass shells were found on the floor, and it is believed that Arthur had time to throw them out and reload his pistol before his brother Leonard ran in from the barn. Though no person can tell of this except the murdered man, it is believed he stood just inside the door and shot his brother full in the forehead as the latter burst into the house.

The mother and daughter said Arthur was thought to be weak-minded. He had been in good spirits lately, but they believed he had become insane suddenly, and had shot them only because of that. They said they did not want him punished for what he had done. Mrs. Palmer, while making her statement, constantly asked for her son Leonard. She did not know that he had been killed, and no one dared to tell her.

THE DINNER TO MR. PLATT.

Arrangements for the Banquet at Albany on Jan. 26.

The managers of the dinner to Thomas C. Platt as Senator-elect Jan. 26, at Albany, are trying to make the affair a notable one. At the twenty-seven tables there will be seated about 1,000 diners, while 2,500 spectators will occupy seats in balconies and galleries.

The President of the State League of Republican Clubs, Addison B. Colvin, will preside. Marcus A. Hanna has accepted the invitation to attend, and will sit on Mr. Colvin's left. Mr. Platt will, of course, occupy the place of honor to the President's right. These gentlemen will be seated at the speakers' table, which will be raised a few inches above the level of the others. At this table will sit also some of the United States Senators who were in Washington with Mr. Platt sixteen years ago, and some of his Tioga County friends.

At the first table will be the State officers, at the second members of Congress and members of the State Republican Committee, at the third State Senators, and at the fourth members of the Assembly. The great bulk of the guests will be seated at the other tables. New York County has taken 300 tickets, Albany County 250, Kings and Rensselaer Counties 125 each, and Monroe and Warren Counties 50 each.

Among the speakers will be J. B. Foraker of Ohio, T. B. Reed of Maine, and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. It is also expected that Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska, Gov. Griggs of New Jersey, and D. D. Woodmansee, President of the National League, a warm personal friend of Major McKinley, will speak. Invitations were sent by President Colvin last night to James S. Clarkson, Sam Fessenden, P. H. Manley, M. S. Quay, and Boise Penrose. All the Presidents of the Republican State leagues have been invited, and eighteen have accepted. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, the only two living Republican ex-Governors of this State, will be seated at Mr. Platt's table.

Mrs. Platt will accompany the Senator-elect to Albany, and arrangements are already complete to give her a noteworthy social reception. At the banquet she will sit in the principal box.

A handsome souvenir has been designed for the occasion. It will have on the front page a steel engraving of Senator Platt, followed by the menu and a group picture of officers of the State League.

President Colvin had a conference with Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night and arranged the final details of the banquet. He said that only a few of the tickets allotted to this city are left, and that they are in the hands of Secretary Manchester at the Republican County Committee.

QUAY TO DISPENSE OFFICES.

Pennsylvanians Wanting Preferment Must Go to Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Pennsylvanians desiring Federal appointments from the McKinley Administration have received what is called a "quiet, but eloquent, tip" to get their applications countersigned by Senator Quay. There is no doubt of this here.

The tip came from a man who called on McKinley with reference to an office for a hard-working Pennsylvania Republican. The Major gave him no definite answer till the caller said:

"Will it be necessary to get Quay's indorsement before you will make such an appointment?"

"Yes," the President-elect is said to have replied, "it will. Senator Quay is a power in Pennsylvania."

Having been in the "combine of 1895," and in the Wanamaker brief, but memorable, Senatorial fight, the caller was not prepared to dispute the Mayor's remark about Quay being a power, and taking his hat, he came away and suggested to the man in whose behalf he had called that he should see Quay at once.

The tip has gone the rounds, and the size of Quay's mails shows that the tip is accepted as reliable.

When Senator Quay was told this morning of the rumors that he and Senator-elect Penrose went to Canton to prevent the selection of Mr. Wanamaker for the Post Office Department, he replied that this was the first he had heard of such a report.

"I went to Canton to head off no one," said Mr. Quay. "My visit was confidential in its character, and I do not care to say anything about it, except that I have not antagonized any one. The selection of a Cabinet is a matter in which Mr. McKinley more than any other person is concerned, and he will doubtless select such men as he deems best fitted for the places he desires them to occupy."

ADDICKS FOR SENATOR.

Nominated by the Delaware Rump Legislative Caucus.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18.—The caucus of the rump General Assembly this evening nominated J. Edward Addicks for United States Senator.

Robert I. Hanley, Union Republican, (Addicks,) a member of the State Senate, this afternoon organized a "rump" Senate by swearing in J. Frank Allee, (Union Republican, Addicks,) who is alleged to have been counted out in Kent County, and Thomas Curry of Sussex County, who was defeated. This is preliminary to the rump election of J. Edward Addicks as United States Senator. Where the other two Senators necessary to form a quorum of the rump House and Senate are to come from is not known.

The Committee of the House, after counting the ballots cast in Newcastle County, found that Woodward W. Cheairs had been elected. He at once was sworn in as a member of the House, and took his seat. Mr. Dickey retired, courteously turning over his desk and keys to Mr. Cheairs. Both men are Democrats, but the change has caused a loss of one vote for Willard Saulsbury, who is a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator. Dickey was the Saulsbury leader in the Assembly.

The Democrats of the regular Assembly went into caucus to-night to nominate a Senator, but, after twenty-one ballots, a recess was taken at midnight. Saulsbury was in the lead, but was seven short of enough votes to nominate him.

NOTHING DEFINITE ABOUT LONG.

He Says It Is Not Settled that He Will Be in the Cabinet.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Ex-Gov. John D. Long this evening denied to a reporter the story that gained currency this afternoon that he had agreed to be McKinley's Secretary of the Navy.

"The matter is left open," he said. "It is something for him to consider and something for me to consider, and there it rests."

Fruitless Ballots in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 18.—The Populist caucus this morning determined to try again for Claggett in the legislative ballot for United States Senator. A great effort was made to get Democratic votes enough to make Claggett's vote run up to 36, but it failed.

The result of the first ballot in the Legislature was: Claggett, (Pop.,) 26; Dubois, (Rep.,) 25; George B. Lewis, (Pop.,) 17.

On the second ballot, Claggett got 29 votes; Dubois, 25; Nelson, (Pop.,) 13. The votes for Lewis and Nelson were cast by the Democrats. Lewis is Secretary of State.

Batcheller Has No Expectations.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was here to-night. His name has been brought into the Cabinet gossip since Cornelius N. Bliss announced that he was not to have a portfolio.

"I do not take this talk seriously," said Gen. Batcheller. "I have no expectation of receiving a Cabinet appointment. I think Gen. Horace Porter will be the New York member if Major McKinley selects a man from this State. I do not believe any New Yorker will be made Secretary of the Treasury."

Election in Indiana To-day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—A resolution was adopted by the Legislature to-day fixing 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning as the time for holding the joint session at which a United States Senator will be chosen. The Democrats will give their vote to Daniel Voorhees, the Populists will support Leroy Templeton, and the Republicans will support C. W. Fairbanks, who will be elected.

AT THE FRENCH BALL.

First a Quiet Grand March, and Then the Fun Began.

Madison Square Garden never looked prettier or more attractive than it did last night on the occasion of the annual bal masque du Cercle Français de L'Harmonie; or, in plain English, the annual French ball. The great hall was trimmed most gracefully in orange and white, while the great dancing floor

MURDERED AS SHE SLEPT

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MRS. DELIA HOFFMAN.

Poor German Woman in West Hoboken Killed with an Axe—Her Son and a Boarder Arrested.

Mrs. Della Hoffman, forty-nine years old, living at 709 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, was found in her bed at 6:30 yesterday morning murdered. The discovery was made by Richard Hoffman, her son, and John Engelbrecht, a boarder. She had been killed with an axe, which was found lying across her breast. Hoffman and Engelbrecht have been arrested on suspicion.

Mrs. Hoffman was a poor German woman who took in washing and kept house for her son Richard and Engelbrecht. The latter has boarded in the house for the past four months. Both Hoffman and Engelbrecht are employed in the Putbrass Silk Mills in West Hoboken.

The Hoffmans lived on the first floor of the house in apartments consisting of four rooms. The ground floor is occupied by Mrs. Hart, a widow, and her daughter. Mrs. Hoffman slept in the rear hall bedroom, from which a door opened into the kitchen. Engelbrecht slept in the front hall bedroom and Hoffman in the parlor. It was necessary to go through the parlor to get into Engelbrecht's room, as his bed was against the door opening in the hall. A small dog belonging to Mrs. Hoffman usually slept in the kitchen. The dog has been in the habit of barking viciously when strangers visit the house, but so far as known it was silent all night Sunday.

Young Hoffman called Sunday evening on Miss Annie Dillon of 185 Zabriskie Street, Jersey City. He is engaged to be married to her. The wedding was set for next month. Hoffman says he left Miss Dillon's home at 12:30 yesterday morning, and arrived home at 1 o'clock. He says he noticed nothing unusual about the house, and at once went to bed. He did not wake up until 6:30, an hour after his usual time. Long before this time, his mother was usually up and had breakfast on the table. When he woke up and discovered how late it was he called Engelbrecht, who was in bed when Hoffman came home from the visit to his sweetheart. They went into the kitchen together, and found the door leading to his mother's room closed.

Hoffman says he called to his mother, and then opened the door. Both he and Engelbrecht ran out of the house and notified the police. Hoffman also notified Mrs. Frank Beetz, his sister, who lived near. Engelbrecht, when questioned, said he came in at 10:30, and went to bed at 11. He heard nothing until Hoffman called him at 6:30.

The body was taken in charge by Coroner Greenleaf, who at first refused to allow the police to visit the house. Later, when Sergt. Usher threatened to break in the door, the police were permitted to make their investigation.

The body of the murdered woman lay between two feather mattresses. She lay partly on one side, and the only blood to be seen was on the pillow. The axe was one belonging to the household. Young Hoffman said he carried it from the back yard to the kitchen a week ago, intending to take it away with him to be sharpened. There was one three-inch cut across the woman's forehead and two, each four inches long, extending from the forehead back. All three pierced the skull. There were no signs of a struggle, and it is believed the woman was killed while asleep.

The only possible clue the police have to work on, outside of the suspicion attaching to the son and Engelbrecht, leads to the husband of the murdered woman. His name is Williams, and he separated from his wife over ten years ago. Lately he has resided in Norwalk, Conn. Mayor Chandler telephoned to the Chief of Police of Norwalk regarding the present whereabouts of the man. A reply came back later in the afternoon, saying that Hoffman had not been seen in Norwalk for a week. He is said to be a man of a shiftless nature.

Both Richard Hoffman and Engelbrecht bear good reputations, and tell their stories without hesitation. Mrs. Hoffman had some life insurance in a German society, but it was small. The inquest will be held Jan. 26.

DEATH OF ADOLF LIBKO.

Old Cigar Dealer Passes Away Suddenly in One of His Shops.

Adolf Libko, one of the oldest down-town cigar manufacturers and tobacco dealers, died suddenly yesterday in his main store, at Fulton and Pearl Streets. He had just returned from luncheon, about 12:30 o'clock, and, sitting down in his office, complained of feeling ill. He asked for a glass of water and his clerk ran to get it. On his return the clerk found that Mr. Libko was dead. The Coroner allowed the body to be taken to Mr. Libko's home, 149 East Fifty-first Street.

Mr. Libko came to this country about forty years ago from Austria. He was then nineteen years old. He learned to make cigars and then started a cigar store at Broadway and Canal Street. Next he opened two stores at 388 and 575 Eighth Avenue, and twenty-five years ago he opened a cigar store in Fulton Street, near Pearl. Later he opened another store in Fulton Street, near William, and associated himself with a Mr. Dingfelder under the name of Dingfelder & Libko.

The up-town stores were given up, and two more stores were opened down town, one in Cortlandt Street and another at 88 Wall Street. Two years ago these two were also given up.

The store at Fulton and Pearl Streets was Mr. Libko's private place. He spent a good deal of time in Adam Mattern's barber's shop, under the United States Hotel. He used to tell of his numerous acquaintances among business men who lived in Brooklyn and stopped at his cigar shop on their way to or from Fulton Ferry. Very many of these he lost sight of altogether after the bridge was built.

Mr. Mattern said Mr. Libko married his partner's widow, Mrs. Dingfelder, who died several years ago. She had several children by her first husband, and these, it is believed, will inherit a substantial fortune.

TWO GREAT REVIVALS.

Brooklyn Methodists Holding General Meetings This Week.

Two large general revivals are going on this week in Brooklyn. The most important movement is that of the regular Methodist churches, which began last night. The meetings will continue at intervals until March 1, and perhaps longer. The churches are divided into four districts. The general Chairmen are the Rev. Dr. James S. Chadwick of the Sumner Avenue Church, the Rev. Herbert Welch of the Summerfield Church, the Rev. Dr. William W. Clark of the Sixth Avenue Church, and the Rev. J. Wesley Johnson of St. John's Church. The first meeting was held last night in the Sumner Avenue Church, and was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. E. Adams of Jane's Church.

The other revival is that of the colored people, and is the largest known in the city for years. At all the meetings, which are held nightly in the churches, great crowds have attended, and many conversions have been made. The largest and most impressive services are those at the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. William D. Cook is pastor.

The Union Square Tunnel Question.

The Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen will report at to-day's meeting of the board in favor of a tunnel under Union Square, for the Broadway railroad, so that the curve at Fourteenth Street may be done away with. The report may be adopted, but it is contended that the Aldermen have no power in the matter, except to grant the Metropolitan Traction Company the right to extend its tracks to the edge of Union Square. No report was made to the Park Board yesterday by the committee appointed to consider the question of permitting a tunnel under Union Square.

CANNOT FIND THE BUTTON.

The One Thomas Madden Says He Swallowed Eludes X Rays.

At the Hudson Street Hospital the doctors are trying to find a cigarette gift-motto button, which young Tommy Madden says he swallowed two weeks ago. Tommy lives with his parents at 54 State Street, Brooklyn.

After short and unsatisfactory treatment at the Long Island College Hospital, Tommy was taken on Sunday to the Hudson Street Hospital, where the X rays were vainly turned on. Yesterday a larger plate was used by Superintendent Knoll, but the button still eluded photographic pursuit. A still larger plate will be tried to-day.

Tommy, who is three years old, complains of stomach pains, but the hospital experts have doubts about the button-swallowing story. Dr. Stivers, who has made a very careful examination, thinks there is nothing more serious the matter with the boy than if the alleged button cut no figure in the case.

A NEW MILITARY CLUB.

Plan to Increase the Scope of the Seventh Regiment Veterans.

The Governing Committee of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, whose clubhouse is at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, has unanimously decided that the time has come when the scope of the club should be widened. In the judgment of the committee, the name of the club should be changed to the "Military Club of New York."

Under the direction of Col. E. G. Arthur, by-laws covering the proposed reorganization have been already drawn up. The object of the Military Club is to be for social, mutual benefit, and patriotic and literary purposes. There are to be 1,000 resident and 500 non-resident members. Those eligible to membership are commissioned and ex-commissioned officers of the army, navy, and the Marine Corps, who have been honorably discharged or have honorably resigned from the service; graduates of the United States Naval and Military Academies, and members and ex-members of the National Guard who have been honorably discharged or resigned. The entrance fee for resident members is $50, and non-resident members $25. The annual dues of resident members is to be $40, and those of non-resident members is to be $15. The present membership of the club is about 600, and the proposed reorganization, it is expected, if finally decided upon, will speedily swell the membership to the limit. Provision is already made for the representation of different organizations on the Governing Committee.

Col. E. G. Arthur, Treasurer of the Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, who has been fathering the reorganization plan, when seen, said: "The Seventh Regiment Veteran Club is in a good, healthy condition, but we desire to widen its scope for the benefit of the public service, and we have started to do so on progressive lines. There are many members of the National Guard, as well as officers of the regular service, who desire to gain the advantages of the present club, but do not care to join under its present title. The alteration of the name and the by-laws will undoubtedly meet this objection, and be very beneficial to all concerned. Our present clubhouse and appointments is one of the finest in the city, and its benefits should be extended. I have reason to believe that the proposed reorganization will be unanimously supported at the annual meeting, on Jan. 25.

The officers of the present club are as follows: President—Col. H. W. T. Mali; Vice President—Capt. T. Dimond; Treasurer—Col. E. G. Arthur; Secretary—Capt. A. Garrison.

THE SUGAR-COFFEE WAR.

American Sugar Refining Company Preparing to Roast Coffee in the East.

A phase in what has come to be known as the "Sugar-Coffee War," which was started by Arbuckle Brothers planning to refine sugar to sell with their "Ariosa" brand of coffee, is evidence that the American Sugar Refining Company proposes to roast coffee in the East. It has already taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the Arbuckles in Toledo, O., where they control the Woolson coffee roasting plant, and yesterday workmen began demolishing the old sugar house at Williamsburg, where it is announced a coffee roasting establishment, with every modern improvement, is to be built. This can be fit for operating in April. The Arbuckle sugar refinery in Brooklyn cannot be ready until 1898.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. LINKER.

German Revolutionary Exile Buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

The funeral of Capt. Edward Linker, the German revolutionary exile, who died on Saturday at his home, 164 State Street, Brooklyn, took place from the home at 10 A. M. yesterday. The Rev. J. W. Loch, pastor of the Lutheran German Evangelical Church, officiated. The services were attended only by intimate friends of the family, and afterward the remains were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Capt. Linker came to this country in 1849, an exile. The family name of the dead man is Von Lyncker. From the thirteenth century the Von Lynckers have occupied high military and civil places under the German Government.

Capt. Linker was born in 1824, in Pyrmount, Fürstenthu, Waldeck, Germany. He received a thorough military training and entered the army. The year 1847 found him a Captain at Waldeck, fighting on the side of the revolutionists. When peace was finally restored, Capt. Linker was captured with hundreds of others, and charged with treason. He was pardoned on condition that he would leave the country and never return. With his affianced wife and three sisters, he sailed to this country in 1849, and lived in Brooklyn to the time of his death.

Verdict of $2,500 for an Eye.

A jury in Trial Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court, before Justice Bookstaver, yesterday awarded Antonio Gargiulo $2,500 for the loss of an eye. Gargiulo sued the Societa Italiana Laurinese Sotto Illito di S. Elena Virgine ed Anacoreta di Laurino e Provincia de Salerno to recover $10,000. He testified that on May 22, 1895, the defendant had a display of fireworks in East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and the fireworks were let off in such a negligent manner that his right eye was destroyed and his face disfigured.

To Revoke Music Hall Licenses.

District Attorney Olcott said yesterday that he had prepared a bill which will soon be introduced at Albany, to provide for the revocation, at the option of the Mayor, of licenses issued to music-hall proprietors. The bill provides that when the license shall be revoked the fee shall be refunded. Under the present law, although the manager of a music hall may be arrested and convicted of giving an indecent exhibition, the license is not revoked.

To Sail on the Lahn.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn, for Southampton and Bremen, are Edward A. Barnard, Miss Mary B. Barnard, George Blaine, Dr. Frank E. Draper, Louis Muir, Mr. and Mrs. W. Matyka, the Rev. Dr. C. Ray Palmer, Miss Palmer, Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Richter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Thayer, George W. Traves, and L. Wallace.

In Favor of Mrs. Bostwick.

The jury that last week tried the suit brought by Mrs. Mary Bostwick against her husband, Homer Bostwick, formerly a Captain in the Twenty-second Regiment, for a divorce on the grounds of improper conduct, returned a sealed verdict yesterday before Justice Barnard, in Trial Term, Part XII., of the Supreme Court, in favor of Mrs. Bostwick.

CHANGES IN THE CHARTER

THE MAYOR NOW TO HAVE A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

An Attempt to Eliminate the Bi-Partisan Element from the Police Board Defeated After Sharp Discussion.

The Greater New York Commission met in Mayor Strong's private office yesterday, and made radical changes in the proposed charter. The commission will be in session daily until the end of the month, when the completed charter must be presented to the Legislature. The first half dozen chapters were up for revision and correction yesterday.

The most radical change was to increase the term of office of the Mayor from two years to four years. The proposition to eliminate the bi-partisan provision of the police chapter was defeated, and it is to remain as it was. There will be four Police Commissioners, and they will be divided between the two great parties.

The Commssioners who were present yesterday were Gen. Tracy, Mayor Strong, Seth Low, ex-Mayor Gilroy, William C. De Witt, George M. Pinney, Jr.; ex-Judge Dillon, Judge Harrison S. Moore, and Silas B. Dutcher. The absentees were Attorney General Hancock, State Engineer Adams, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, and Andrew H. Green. The session lasted from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., with an hour's recess for luncheon.

The proposition to make the Mayor's term four years was not agreed upon until after a long discussion, and then not by a unanimous vote. Much secrecy is preserved by members of the commission as to the detail of the discussion and the vote, but it is believed that the vote that changed the Mayor's term from two to four years was either 6 to 3 or 7 to 2. The Republicans, as a rule, voted for the change.

It was also decided that the terms of office of the members of the Council, which is to be the upper branch of the Municipal Assembly, shall also be four years, and that the President of the Council shall be selected for four years. The Corporation Counsel and the President of the Board of Public Improvements are to be appointed by the Mayor for four years.

There was a long discussion as to the power-of-removal section of the Mayor's chapter. It was contended by several speakers at the public hearings in the council chamber that the Mayor should have a continuous power of removal during his term of office, and this view was taken by some of the Commissioners. After the subject was fully discussed, a vote was taken, and it was decided to keep the provision as it was in the original draft. This gives the Mayor six months in which to make removals after he takes office. A proposition to have some of the members of the Council and some of the members of the Board of Aldermen elected at large and upon the general city ticket was voted down. The term of Alderman was left at two years. A proposition to permit the issue of city bonds in sums as low as $10, so that people with but little money can invest in them, was agreed to.

The discussion on the bipartisan feature of the police chapter was long, and was said to have been rather heated at times. The vote by which the bipartisan provision was left in the charter was either 5 to 4 or 6 to 3. The details of the police chapter will be discussed to-day.

After the meeting the commission adjourned, Gen. Tracy, who is its Chairman, said:

"The action taken to-day is subject to change, when all of the members of the commission can be present. It was purely tentative. Changes may be made when the members who were absent to-day vote upon the questions."

The change giving the Mayor a four years' term instead of two is likely to provoke more general discussion than anything else that has been incorporated in the charter. The politicians are very much excited over it. It means that whichever party wins the election this year, if the charter is adopted, will have full control of the Greater New York for four years. The Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Council are the officers to be elected on the Greater New York ticket. The original draft of the charter made the Controller's term four years, and it remains so.

A MISCELLANEOUS CHAPTER.

Numbers of the Various Wards—Long Island City Finances.

The twenty-first chapter of the Draft Committee's proposed Greater New York charter is almost ready for publication. It is on general statutes, and contains many provisions that could find no place in the other chapters. It is a sort of "carry-all."

The wards in Kings County are continued with their present boundaries and numbers. The wards in New York City are also continued. The wards in the Borough of Manhattan will be numbered from 1 to 22, and the wards in the Borough of the Bronx will be numbered 23 and 24. The five townships in Richmond County are abolished and five wards are established in their place. Castleton will be Ward 1, Middletown 2, Northfield 3, Southfield 4, and Westfield 5. In Queens County the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica are abolished. Long Island City will be Ward 1, Newtown 2, Flushing 3, Jamaica 4, and that part of Hempstead which is in the greater city will be Ward 5. The Municipal Assembly can create new wards and change boundaries of old ones.

The Controller takes the place of the Commissioner of Public Works in the Board of City Record.

The financial question between Long Island City and the greater city is to be adjusted by the Mayor, the Municipal Assembly, and the Supervisors. If they do not agree within six months, the matter will be taken to the Supreme Court of the Third Department. The State Controller will apportion the State tax among the counties.

The County Treasurer of Richmond is abolished.

The repealing sections of the charter only repeal such sections of the old laws as are inconsistent with the charter. Old city laws that do not conflict with the charter stand. The Recorder's office will thus be protected. Clerks who are in departments now, but for which departments other will be substituted by the charter, are to remain in office, and where clerks are thrown out owing to the changes merely, it is proposed to place them on the civil service lists, with the same rights as war veterans.

Hurt by a Broadway Car.

Edward Bornschein, a dentist, forty years old, 121 East Seventy-third Street, attempted to board a moving northbound Broadway cable car at Broadway and Fourteenth Street yesterday afternoon, and was thrown in front of an approaching van. Officer Burke pulled the man aside before he was run over. Dr. Roby of the New York Hospital found no bones broken. Mr. Bornschein was badly bruised and his clothing torn. He was assisted home by a friend.

Scott Convicted of Murder.

Howard Scott, the colored man who has been on trial before Recorder Goff, in Part I., Court of General Sessions, for shooting his wife Oct. 24, 1896, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree. He was remanded until Friday for sentence. His counsel said he would make a motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial on Friday, but Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who prosecuted the case, said he did not think the motion would be granted.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PROPOSED GAS INQUIRY.

Alderman Hall Has Completed the Draft of a Bill to Make It Thorough.

Alderman Benjamin E. Hall, Chairman of the Gas Committee of the board, announced yesterday that he had completed the bill which the committee authorized him to draft for presentation to the Legislature.

The bill grants to the Gas Committee, as heretofore explained in THE TIMES, the necessary powers to proceed with its proposed investigation of the New York gas companies, and will authorize the examination of witnesses under oath, the inspection of books and records, and a general search wherever facts are to be found for whatever pertains to the cost of manufacture and distribution and the quality of gas.

The committee expects the bill to be bitterly opposed at Albany by the New York gas companies. Mr. Hall believes it will become a law, however, and in that event is prepared to go into the question as it affects New York, with the view of bringing about eventual municipal ownership.

PLUMBERS MAKE OBJECTIONS.

They Are Opposed to an Ordinance Providing for Inspectors over Street Opening Work.

About fifty members of the Association of Master Plumbers attended the meeting of the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday to oppose an ordinance proposed by the Department of Public Works. The ordinance provides for the placing by the Public Works Department of an inspector over every street opening, whether for sewer or for water, from the time the plumber begins work until the job is finished and the opening filled in, all expenses incurred, including the pay of the inspector, to be borne by the plumber.

The objections to the ordinance, submitted by Samuel L. Malcolm, James Muir, John Mitchell, John Yule, W. F. McDermott, Henry G. Gabay, and James D. McEntee, declared it a gross injustice on the ground, in the first place, that it applied only to plumbers' work, and does not include gas companies, electric light or steam heating companies, which are permitted to make and fill openings at will.

The objectors argued that last year 3,600 openings were made for sewer and water-tap connections and necessary repairs. The Department of Public Works has set the pay for the proposed inspectors at $4. As the average length of time required to make an opening and complete the necessary work is ten days, the ordinance, if adopted, will entail, with the same number of openings, an annual expense on the householders of $144,000.

The plumbers say that they do not object on their own account to the cost, as it will have to be borne by their customers, but they believe the ordinance is a scheme to make places for 400 or 500 men as inspectors, and is opposed to public policy.

C. W. Barney, Chief Inspector of Sewer Openings, representing the Department of Public Works, urged the passage of the ordinance. He said that the presence of inspectors continually at the work would conduce to secure thorough work, and obviate the necessity of frequent repairs. The committee will consider the arguments presented, and report its findings to the next meeting of the full board.

IN THE TELEPHONE FIELD.

Russell Sage Spoke Guardedly but Significantly of a Rumor.

Wall Street had no confirmation or absolute denial yesterday of a Chicago story that the American Bell Telephone Company has let contracts to equip a telegraph system in all the Northern States east of the Missouri, and that the Western Union Telegraph Company would at once enter the telephone field.

Russell Sage, who is a Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, spoke cautiously of the story. He said:

"The Western Union Telegraph Company will, in continuing to improve its service, make its business as satisfactory to the public and its stockholders as may be possible. It has no plans or extension that have been decided on. If, however, it sees an opportunity for profit in telephones, it will no doubt take advantage of it. The Western Union knows of no monopoly in the telephone business, and is as free to take it up as any one else."

No Confirmation in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Regarding the Chicago story that the American Bell Telephone Company has let contracts to equip a telegraph system in all the Northern States east of the Mississippi River, the Bell Telephone people here are noncommunicative, but usually well-informed stockholders say they do not believe the report is true, and they would be very much surprised if it was.

HOSPITAL SOCIETY MEETS.

The Saturday and Sunday Association Will Be Incorporated.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. After lengthy consideration, a committee was appointed to prepare for the incorporation of the association under the laws of the State.

The Rev. G. B. Coe, D. D., of the Collegiate Church, and R. J. Cross, President of the Bankers and Brokers' Auxiliary, were elected members of the association.

Walter H. Lewis, Isaac Wallach, R. J. Cross, R. H. Kimhardt, O. Egerton Schmidt, and J. A. Starsberg were appointed a committee on auxiliaries.

F. F. Cook, the general agent of the association, reported upon the collection now in progress. He said it promised to be larger than last year, which brought $59,000, or the year before, and might exceed the highest figure in the history of the association, $63,000. The church collections average about the same as last year, but in the trades, owing to new auxiliaries, large additions are reported by the Treasurer. Mrs. John A. Lowery, Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary, reported the woman's fund at $6,000.

The annual election resulted in the re-election of all the old officers and standing committees, with the following exceptions: Isaac Wallach, Vice President, in place of Hyman Blum, resigned; Robert Olyphant, to fill a vacancy on the Executive Committee, and the placing of Drs. Leonard Weber and George G. Wheelock on the Committee on Admissions.

Women's City Mission Work.

The seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission was held yesterday at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler presided. The Treasurer's report showed the receipt of $26,739.31, with expenditures of $26,259.21. Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge read a report of the work of the year among the tenement-house inhabitants, the fallen, the homeless, and the criminals, including the sewing school, mothers' meetings, home departments, and the care of consumptives, and good results were, it was said, obtained.

Purim Ball To-night.

The managers of the Purim Ball, to be held to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House, have decided to open the doors at 9:30 o'clock instead of 10. No tickets will be sold at the door. Chairman Moses has appointed the various committees, and their Chairmen are: Floor—M. H. Moses; Lobby—Solomon B. Solomon; Press—M. Hermann; Supper—Isaac H. Herts. The tableaus and processions representing operatic scenes will be novel and of unusual interest.

Paper Mills to be Sold.

In the Chancery Court in Jersey City yesterday Chancellor McGill gave permission to the receiver of the Franklin Paper Mills of Hoboken to sell the plant and property. It is understood that New York business men will buy the mills.

DELAY FOR OBSTRUCTORS

MEN WHO BLOCK SIDEWALKS NOW SEEK LEGISLATION.

Courts, However, May Remind the Department of Public Works of Its Full Duty in Removing Blockades.

A respite has been granted sidewalk obstructors in Vesey Street for a few days by the Department of Public Works. This will afford them time enough to draft a bill for the Legislature which may legalize their present violations. The respite, Commissioner Collis said yesterday, might depend in a measure upon the courts, whether they shall compel the department to do its duty.

Superintendent William Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances, spurred into sudden activity last week, wrote a letter to every alleged sidewalk obstructor in Vesey Street, between Church Street and West Broadway. He notified them they would have to cease their violation or he would seize their goods.

This letter was the signal for an uprising among the merchants who do business around Washington Market. Their attitude, however, was entirely changed from that of the past. They had always laughed at any suggestion that they were doing illegal business. Delegations were hastily organized to wait on the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and any one else in authority. Mayor Strong gave the delegation very little satisfaction. They presented to him the rough draft of a bill to except streets contiguous to a public market from the general law of sidewalks.

The Mayor would not say whether he approved the bill or not. He offered a suggestion, however, that in the bill should be inserted a clause abolishing the sidewalk market stands around Washington Market. Neither the delegation nor its attorney made answer to the suggestion, and the delegation withdrew.

Superintendent Henkel did not carry out his declaration to clear the sidewalks. The stands along Vesey Street yesterday were doing business in the same old way. But one change was noticeable—some of the merchants allowed pedestrians just a little more space. When asked why he had not carried out his original intentions the Superintendent was not exactly clear.

"We have decided to give them a couple of days to draft their bill," he said. "Anyhow, none of the merchants now violate the city ordinances. They all keep within the three-foot limit."

Mr. Henkel further said he knew the law in the matter was settled, and whenever the courts told him to go ahead by a mandamus he did so. Mr. Henkel would not say how long a "couple of days" would be.

E. M. Wight, attorney for L. J. Callanan, visited both Commissioner Collis and Mr. Henkel yesterday. Superintendent Henkel repeated his decision to Mr. Wight and Gen. Collis affirmed it.

Mr. Wight said afterward that Gen. Collis told him the department would wait for the merchants to get some special legislation on the matter. "You do not intend to act now?" said Mr. Wight. "No," replied the General, "Not at present."

"You have changed your mind then since last Summer?" was the next question.

"Well," was the answer, "we are going to give them a chance; that is, unless we are mandamused by the court."

"It is quite probable," said Mr. Callanan last night, "that the courts will be asked to remind the Department of Public Works what its duty at present is. Perhaps their bill will not go through unopposed."

CAPT. SHEEHAN'S TRIAL.

The Missing Witness Found in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The trial of Captain Sheehan, for failing to suppress policy shops in his precinct, was resumed before Commissioner Andrews, at Police Headquarters, yesterday. The negro, Perry Steddle, one of Chief Conlin's principal witnesses, was present, and told his story. At the last trial it was stated that he had disappeared, and the intimation was that he had been spirited away. Chief Conlin's men found him working as a fireman in a ship lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, having enlisted in the navy. By permission of the commandant he was brought to the city to testify.

Steddle detailed in his testimony the number of places he visited between Aug. 2 and Dec. 24. He referred to memoranda. He played various "gigs," mostly 3—11—33, and the places he visited were about a dozen in all.

Policeman Waters, who was recalled by Lawyer Grant, denied several reports about himself. He knew Ida Wilson, and knew she was a disreputable person, but she had not given him a gold watch. He denied ever having trouble with Captain Schmittberger over suppressing disorderly houses, and denied trying to extort $500 from George Shotwell, a hotel-keeper in Twenty-third Street, whom he arrested. The trial will be resumed Friday.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM TALK.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell Gives the First of Six Lessons.

Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell gave the first of a series of six elementary lessons in the principles of civil service reform under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association and the League for Political Education in the rooms of the league, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The remainder of the lessons will be given on succeeding Monday afternoons, except Feb. 22.

Mrs. Lowell outlined the history and effects of civil service reform in this country, and pointed out some of the evils resulting from the old methods of making appointments, which the merit system has corrected. She also indicated some of the abuses to which the civil service law is subjected in Federal, State, and Municipal Governments.

"In the City of New York," said the speaker, "the law has been shamefully administered, but I believe the Federal Government has carried out the system honestly, especially under Mr. Cleveland, who has put 80,000 appointive offices in the classified service."

BROOKLYN FIRE CASES.

George W. Holt Surrenders—Detectives Looking for Firebugs.

George W. Holt, who had been arrested in connection with H. C. Vaughn for presenting fraudulent claims against a Philadelphia insurance company, and later discharged, gave himself up to District Attorney Backus of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon on a reindictment by the Grand Jury. Holt pleaded not guilty on his arraignment, and was held for trial in $2,500 bail, which he furnished. It was said last night that a more serious charge than that on which he was first indicted will be made against him.

Leopold Lederer, who was arrested Saturday, with Louis Woeshauer and Adolph Steinberg, was arraigned yesterday morning in Brooklyn, on a charge of arson in the first and second degrees, and pleaded not guilty, but the hearing was adjourned until to-day, and bail was fixed at $10,000.

Detectives from the Brooklyn District Attorney's office are still in search of four men who were indicted at the same time with the three already in custody.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

COURT OF INQUIRY MEETS.

Investigation of Accident to the Cruiser Montgomery Begins.

The court of inquiry appointed by Admiral Bunce to investigate the cause of the accident to the cruiser Montgomery, which occurred off Governors Island last week, assembled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Lieut. Graves was appointed Judge-Advocate in place of Lieut. Heilner, who is sick.

The most important witness was Commander Royal Bradford of the Montgomery. The testimony was taken behind closed doors. It is understood that Capt. Bradford still holds that his ship struck the wreck of the barge Columbia, which sank in the harbor about six months ago with a load of pig iron. The statement of the Baxter Wrecking Company that the wreck has never been removed, and that it was last seen near where the Montgomery struck, will form an important part of Capt. Bradford's defense.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Park Board's President Thinks the City's Interest in the Garden Should Be Better Defined.

A committee from the Zoological Society appeared before the Park Board yesterday, and after hearing President McMillan's criticism of the agreement submitted for locating the new Zoological Garden in Bronx Park, concluded to modify it in certain particulars.

President McMillan would have had the Garden in Van Cortlandt Park, rather than in the Bronx, which can not so well, he thought, spare room for that and the Botanical Gardens also. The Zoological Society's committee consisted of Prof. Osborne and Messrs. Harnaday and Barnes.

President McMillan said that the proposed agreement gave the Department of Public Parks no jurisdiction except in the following particulars:

1. The approval of the building plans and buildings of the society.
2. The power to prevent the cutting down of trees by the society.
3. Approval of planting by the society.
4. Approval of the occupancy of that portion of ground situated east of the Boston Road and all of the Bronx River below the Boston Road Bridge.
5. Provision that the said Zoological Society shall not occupy any of that portion of the area by animal herds or collections without the consent of the Park Commissioners.

Mr. McMillan said the agreement bound the city to maintain the exhibits and give police protection, feed the animals, and care for the buildings. Meanwhile the society had the right to sell the collection, mortgage the plant, or move it elsewhere, no matter how much the city might have spent on it. He did not think the memorandum was careful enough to set forth what belonged to the city and what to the society. In consideration of the city's furnishing the ground, he thought the society should agree to keep the collection there permanently, and not to dispose of any of it without the city's consent.

Furthermore, he thought the city should have more than two representatives, the Mayor and President of the Park Department, out of thirty-eight members.

When the society's committee had consulted, the members fixed on some amendments to meet the criticisms, and the revised memorandum will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson appeared before the board in relation to the Peter Cooper monument. Mrs. Townsend, President of the Society of Colonial Dames, appealed to the board to have repairs made on the Van Cortlandt mansion, occupied by the society. Both matters were referred.

W. G. WOOD'S SANITY.

Taking of Testimony Before the Commission in Lunacy Concluded.

The testimony before the Commission in Lunacy to determine the mental condition of William G. Wood, who is a prisoner in the Tombs on the charge of forging his wife's name, was concluded yesterday afternoon.

Wood's wife testified to their pleasant married life to the time of her father-in-law's death. She was among the last to discover her husband's faithlessness. Altogether she said she paid $18,000 on notes to which her husband had signed her name. Mrs. Spencer, the money-lender, had demanded that the witness pay the forged notes on a threat that she would cause the arrest of her husband. Wood had taken articles of jewelry from herself and her daughter and sold them. All she wanted was to have her husband placed in a sanitarium under proper care.

Mary Virginia, Wood's adopted daughter, testified she thought Wood irresponsible, and corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Wood.

The commission reserved decision.

THE CAMPBELL WILL CASE.

Contestants Promise to Prove the Signature Was Got by Fraud.

The contest over the will of William Campbell, the wall paper manufacturer, who left to his housekeeper, Lillian Ash, nearly a million dollars, and to his daughter, Estelle Campbell Salomon, $75,000, was continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday.

James H. Temple, to whom Campbell gave $100,000, testified that from 1876 on Campbell was very bitter toward his wife. Campbell told him that his wife horsewhipped him on one occasion.

Robert J. Dyatt, another recipient of $100,000 as a gift from Campbell and a witness to the will, stated that he considered Campbell of sound mind and uninfluenced when he signed the will. He said that Campbell had given Mrs. Ash a check for $95,000 and a second for $49,000, both of which Mrs. Ash had deposited in the Union Trust Company. Mr. Choate, for the proponents of the will, rested his case here.

For the contestants Mr. Cadwalader said he would prove the signature to the will was obtained by fraud, and that Campbell was unduly influenced. Edmund Stevenson, President of the Home Bank, 303 West Forty-second Street, of which Campbell had been a Director, stated that on frequent occasions when he had seen Campbell and his daughter together their relations had seemed to be of a most cordial nature. Campbell and his wife had frequently been seen together by Mr. Stevenson, and always acted affectionately.

The case was adjourned to Jan. 20.

Mrs. Bishop's Sudden Death.

Mrs. Mary T. Bishop, widow of William Bishop, the paper dealer, who died about ten years ago, was found dead in her room yesterday morning at her residence, 28 East Seventy-sixth Street. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. A brother and sister died suddenly of the same disease a few years ago. Although in her seventieth year, Mrs. Bishop had been apparently in good health. Her maiden name was Mary T. Roat, and she was married to Mr. Bishop April 19, 1846. She leaves two sons and two daughters. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence.

Brooklyn's Debt Limit.

According to a statement made yesterday by Auditor Sutton, Brooklyn is now within $485,022.29 of its legal debt limit. The situation is made more trying by the fact that Controller Palmer has requisitions for bond issues amounting to $2,820,000, including $1,618,000 for the new East River bridge. By a recent statement the gross debt of the city is shown to be $83,533,258.34 and the net debt $57,548,097.41.

Bloomingrove Park Association.

The Bloominggrove Park Association will hold a meeting at Delmonico's Tuesday evening, Feb. 9, when the annual report will be read, and a committee will be elected to nominate Directors for the July elections. The meeting will be followed by a subscription dinner.

SEWALL LIBRARY SALE

THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

The Last Third of the Collection Under the Hammer—Some of the Most Noteworthy Purchases.

The third section of the library of the late Henry F. Sewall was placed on sale yesterday at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue, and the sale will be continued to-day and to-morrow until the last lot in the collection is sold.

Two-thirds of the library was sold last year, and brought in round figures $18,000. The last third, which is now on sale, is relatively the most valuable, and is expected to bring $10,000 or more. It is rich in the old English classics, and comprises rare editions of the historians, poets, and essayists. Some of the works are illustrated, and not a few are in notable bindings.

The buyers at yesterday's sale were the same who bought most of the lots offered at the previous sale. The largest buyers among the New York booksellers were Dodd, Mead & Co., Mr. Morris, and George D. Smith. Many of the old collectors and amateurs were represented by agents, and the bidding on some of the works offered was brisk.

"Queene Elizabeth's Booke of Christian Prayers," a small, slightly injured volume, issued in London in 1590, was bought by "Richmond" for $90. The same buyer bought for $74 Angelus Politiano's "Omnia Opera." The latter is a fine copy, with painted capitals, and initial letters and arms with supports artistically painted on the margin of the first page. It was printed in Venice in 1498. An early edition of Plato's "Opera Omnia" offered yesterday was bought by "City" for $24. This volume was issued in Paris in 1578, being the "interpretatione J. Serrani, ejusdem notis illustrata." The same buyer also secured the Sunderland copy of Plautus's "Comoediae," Mediolani, 1490, for $44

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL DISCUSSED BY SENATOR MORGAN.

A Proposition that Congress Shall Be the Final Judge of a Law's Constitutionality—Bill for Representation at an International Monetary Conference.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Among the curious petitions and memorials presented during the morning hour was one by Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) from some of his constituents, urging such an amendment to the Constitution as will require the Supreme Court, in ruling against the constitutionality of a law of Congress, to submit its ruling first to Congress, as in the case of a Presidential veto; and, if Congress shall insist upon it, the act shall be deemed constitutional.

A petition from the Bankers' Club of Chicago, urging the ratification of the arbitration treaty with Great Britain, was presented by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) and referred.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported back the bill for a Custom House in New York City, and it was placed on the calendar.

International Monetary Congress.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) introduced, on behalf of Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.,) now in England, a bill to provide for the representation of the United States by Commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called.

The bill provides that whenever, after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall direct that the United States shall be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country, with a view to securing, by international agreement, a fixed relative value between gold and silver as money, with free mintage at such ratio, he shall be authorized to appoint five or more Commissioners to such conference; and it appropriates $100,000 to cover all expenses.

Mr. Chandler stated that the bill was in the exact language of three previous acts providing for representation of the United States at international conferences, except the insertion of the words "free mintage at such ratio." The bill, he added, presented but a single point, and one which all Senators understood. He asked unanimous consent that the bill be taken up to-morrow for consideration without being referred to any committee. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The concurrent resolution prohibiting the use of any part of the new library building for other than library purposes was adopted.

The Venezuelan Commission.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the doings of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and to furnish a copy of the agreement on the subject between the United States and Great Britain, which had been already submitted to the Government of Venezuela.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) suggested that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but Mr. Pettigrew preferred that it should lie on the table, saying that he would call it up to-morrow.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Quay being in charge of it. The bill appropriates $23,129,344, or $3,000 more than the House bill, (this item being an increase of the appropriation for the Signal Service.) The total is $155,588 less than the total for the current fiscal year. There was so discussion, and the bill was passed with no other delay than that required for its reading rapidly by the clerk.

A bill to provide for a permanent census was introduced by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and referred to the Committee on the Census.

The House Oleomargarine bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa,) moved its reference to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) thought that the proper reference was to the Committee on Agriculture.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., (Mo..) the bill was laid on the table for the present.

Nicaragua Canal Bill Up.

At 2 P. M., when the morning hour closed, a motion was made by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) to proceed to the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 36; nays, 14, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Brown, (Rep., Utah,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.) Call, (Dem., Fla.,) Cameron, (Rep., Penn.,) Cannon, (Rep., Utah,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gibson, (Dem., Md.,) Gordon, (Dem., Ga.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Peffer, (Pop., Kan.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Pugh, (Dem., Ala.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Stewart, (Rep., Nev.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.)—36.

Nays—Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Blackburn, (Dem., Ky.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pettigrew, (Rep., S. D.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Vilas, (Dem., Wis.,) and Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)—14.

Mr. Morgan Favors the Canal.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) addressed the Senate. He said that the Committee on the Nicaragua Canal was unanimous in its approval of every feature of the bill. He was satisfied that it was the best bill yet presented on the subject. It was more conservative, and left more power in the hands of the President than any former bill.

He asserted that the proposed work on the Nicaragua Canal would have an advantage of fifty per cent. over the Suez Canal in the matter of cost of construction. Even if the money that would be spent on the Nicaragua Canal brought in no return financially, its importance politically would justify the expenditure. But there would be enormous earnings from the investment.

In the course of his speech Mr. Morgan said: "If we do not pass this measure, how are we to prevent Nicaragua from saying: 'Congress has abandoned the project, and now the Government of Great Britain has a right to come in.' I insist on this bill being passed now or on its being defeated right now. We have got matters lying just in front of us relating to the arbitration of differences between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. I want to know what these differences are. I want to know what we are signing our names to, in ratifying this treaty. If the differences relate to the Monroe doctrine or to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty I want to know it. And if it is to be a difference involving a disclaimer of the great utterance: 'This is to be an American canal, under American control,' I want to know it. I want to know whether we are prepared to settle a difference of that kind or a difference in relation to the Monroe doctrine by a court to be established through the umpirage of King Oscar of Sweden, or whether it is to be settled by the strength and power of the right arm of the United States duly asserted in defense of its rights. And that is why I want this bill to be acted on now. I want to know what Congress intends to do about it. And I want to know after that what the Government of Great Britain intends to do about it. Then I will be prepared to understand what are the matters in difference between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain."

When Mr. Morgan closed his speech the bill went over as the unfinished business, and the Senate, after a short executive session, at 5:10 adjourned till to-morrow.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Amendments to the Patent Laws—A Number of Bills Passed—Sale of Liquor to Indians Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House began business to-day by passing a bill, reported by the Indian Affairs Committee, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians.

A bill was passed extending for two years the time of the completion of the Kansas, Oklahoma Central and Southwestern Railway, through Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

A bill was passed, drawn by the American Bar Association, amending the statutes relating to patents. It provides that the patenting of an invention in any foreign country, if more than two years prior to the application in this country, shall be a bar to a patent. It is proposed, further, that the granting of a foreign patent to the same inventor or his assigns shall not affect the term of the United States patent unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than seven months prior to the filing of the application in this country. The bill provides that the term of two years within which the applicant must complete his application shall be reduced to six months, and an additional section provides a statute of limitation in patent cases.

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.,) asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill granting permission to the Daughters of the Revolution to erect a $200,000 memorial building on the public mall at Fourteenth and B Streets, this city, but Mr. Blue (Rep., Kan.) objected.

Mr. McCall (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would call up the Yost-Tucker contested election case Wednesday.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Murphy Bill Favorably Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day reported favorably the bill introduced last week by Senator Murphy and in the House by Representative Quigg, constituting Charles N. Taylor, George B. Post, James T. Kilbreth, Hugh J. Grant, and Edward F. Brown a commission to construct a new Custom House in New York City on the site now occupied by the present Custom House, to cost not exceeding $5,000,000. Provision is made for renting temporary quarters during the period of construction and for the sale and removal of the old building. The committee increased the membership of the commission from three to five by adding the names of Hugh J. Grant and Edward F. Brown, or James A. Blanchard. The committee urges immediate action on the bill.

Representative Low of New York introduced a bill in the House on the same subject, but of an entirely different character. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to institute condemnation proceedings for the purchase of the Bowling Green property. The bill sets apart $500,000 of $5,000,000 appropriated for the main building, for the preparation of plans, &c., and to commence the construction of the building. It provides for the sale of the old Custom House site and building for not less than $4,000,000, conditioned upon a lease of the old building until the new Custom House shall be completed.

It also provides for a commission of three persons to superintend the construction of the new building at a salary of $5,000 a year each.

LIBRARY CHANGES.

New Plan of Management Proposed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1898, was reported to-day to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations.

As passed by the House, the bill carried a total of $21,668,370, and to this the Senate committee added items aggregating $60,885, those of principal interest being: Contingent expenses, Senate, $11,015; Assay Office at Deadwood, S. D., $10,000 increase; mint at Carson City, Nev., increase $19,300.

Under the "library of Congress," many changes are made in the House provision. The librarian is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and is to receive $5,000 per annum. He is to make the rules and regulations for the government of the library, which, however, are to be approved by the joint committee on the library.

A register of copyrights is provided for, at a yearly salary of $3,000. The custodian of the library building is to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to receive $5,000 per annum; and the officer at present in charge of the building (Bernard Green) is mentioned as such custodian.

REED AND THE CANAL BILL.

The Speaker Undecided on the Course to be Pursued.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Some impatience was expressed to-day by the friends of the Nicaragua Canal bill at the delay of the Committee on Rules in setting aside a date for its consideration in the House.

Speaker Reed, it is said, is not neglectful of the request that the friends of the canal have made of him, but before he sets aside a time for the consideration of the bill he purposes examining the report of the Commerce Committee made last session, favoring the measure, and particularly the report of the Engineer Commission which went to Central America in the Summer of 1895 and carefully surveyed the line of the proposed route.

After the Speaker shall have familiarized himself with these reports it is understood that he will decide whether or not he will permit the bill to come before the House. The friends of the bill have amended it so that it shall not take effect until after another survey shall have been made.

Became Laws of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President has approved the following acts of Congress:

For the relief of Lucinda Rickards and Arminda White and granting pensions to Elvira Bachelder, Ira Harris, Emeline Filgate, Lydia Chapman, Frances E. Helfenstein, Maria Gibbons, Augustus G. Cary, Ransom C. Hazelip, Sarah Ann Wible, and Margaret J. Young, and the joint resolution to permit railroads in the District of Columbia to occupy additional parts of streets, to accommodate the traveling public attending the inaugural ceremonies.

These bills have become laws without the President's approval under the Constitutional limitation:

The acts granting pensions to Mrs. Lucy A. Allen, William H. Nesbit, Henry A. F. Worth, Byron Cotton, Andrew R. Ladd, George V. Barnard, Mary L. Bacon, Sarah Weeden Jones, Mary Prince, Nancy E. Prince, Catharine Darragh, Katherine Zeigenheim of Louisville, Ky.; Charlotte A. Welton, Isaac H. Whetsel of Louisville, Ky., and Helen M. Mallery; also the act approving certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico authorizing the issue of bonds by that Territory and the acts for the relief of M. R. William Grebe and Stratton H. Bensedter.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Thomas D. Byrum of North Carolina, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Albemarle, N. C.

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to be Brigadier General and Commissary General of Subsistence.

Capts. L. H. Rucker and E. L. Huggins, to be Majors.

First Lieuts. P. F. Powell, J. B. Jackson, and L. M. Brett, to be Captains.

Second Lieuts. G. T. Langhorne, U. G. Kemp, Charles Young, Alfred C. Merillat, Robert B. Wallace, F. C. Marshall, and J. D. Leitch, to be First Lieutenants.

Hill's Bill to Limit Postmasters' Terms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day reported favorably the bill introduced by Senator Hill, which regulates the term of office of Postmasters, fixing it at four years from the date of his commission.

DISPENSARY LAW VOID.

The United States Supreme Court Says the South Carolina Statute Violates the National Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day decided that the famous dispensary law of South Carolina, at least so far as it attempted to prevent a citizen of the State from importing into the Commonwealth liquors for his own use, was in violation of the inter-State commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, and therefore null and void.

The cases at the bar were begun in the Federal court for South Carolina by James Donald, a citizen of that State, upon the seizure of a case of California claret, six bottles of Maryland whisky, and a barrel of Rochester (N. Y.) beer, by State Constables, acting under the provisions of the dispensary law directing the seizure of all liquors in the hands of any common carrier, agent, or private citizen, not sold by the State agent, whether imported or otherwise. The trial court gave Donald judgment for $300 in each case, and the Constables appealed. The cases were argued last Fall, the validity of the entire law being brought into question.

The opinion of the Court stated that the proceedings were not a suit against the State, (which could not be brought without its consent,) and that the pleadings and the record raised questions which gave the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction of the whole subject. The law was discussed at great length in the opinion and many authorities cited, the result being to sustain the judgment of the court below in favor of the owner of the liquors, for the reason that the law was in contravention of the clause of the National Constitution regulating commerce between the States. The opinion conceded that the Legislature of the State passed the law in what it believed to be the exercise of its police power, and with no intention to interfere with the operation of any Federal law or to discriminate against the products of any other State, but that intention, it continued, could not finally control the determination of the effect of the law.

Justice Brewer did not hear the argument, and took no part in the decision. Justice Brown recorded a dissent, in which he said:

"It should not be overlooked in this connection that the complaints in this case emanate from a citizen of South Carolina who seeks to defy the law of his own State, and puts forward as his excuse the injustice done the citizens of other States who make no complaint of her action in this particular. If a State cannot prohibit her own citizens from importing liquors, as well as buying them at home, the 'Wilson bill' is set at naught, and the prohibitory laws of the several States rendered inoperative in a vital particular. The fact that these liquors were imported for complainant's own use and consumption, instead of for sale, raises no question under the Federal Constitution. Both are under the ban of the statute. I am unable to see wherein that section of the Dispensary act of South Carolina, which authorized the seizure made in this case, conflicts in any particular with the Federal Constitution."

FRANCIS'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Senator Vest Gives His Reasons for Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In executive session this afternoon the nomination of David R. Francis of Missouri to be Secretary of the Interior was called up and acted upon.

Senator Vest, who had led the opposition to confirmation, said that he had nothing further to say about the case. He declared that he did not oppose him on personal grounds, but on account of his treatment of the Democratic ticket and the platform of the Chicago Convention.

The Senate took its favorable action by common consent, the yeas and nays not being demanded. Mr. Francis was appointed Secretary of the Interior Aug. 24 to succeed Hoke Smith.

BOOKS OWNED BY GEN. SHERMAN

A Valuable Collection Sold by a Carpenter for Thirty Dollars.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—A collection of books of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman was sold in St. Louis during the last week for $80. It consisted of about fifty volumes of army records, regimental histories, court-martial records, and a general assortment of war literature. The sale was made by Thomas Dooley, a carpenter, who did work for Gen. Sherman while the latter had his headquarters in this city as the Commander of the United States Army.

According to Mr. Dooley, Mr. Sherman gave him the books just before he left St. Louis. The carpenter kept them until a short time ago, when he packed the library in four large boxes. He then sold the outfit to a down-town book dealer here for $30. On examination, the book dealer found a number of valuable pieces of literature, and a large proportion of the books contained the autographs of men of renown.

There were testimonials from U. S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, Phil Sheridan, and others, besides any number of books presented to Gen. Sherman by the authors. Many books otherwise worthless were made valuable by the autograph of the General himself.

A large number of persons have examined the collection, and negotiations have been opened with several G. A. R. posts and similar organizations looking to the sale of the collection or part of it.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Blumer Brothers Said to Have Swindled Many People in Switzerland.

Emil and Heinrich Blumer, passengers on the steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived here Sunday from Havre, were arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhardt upon the request of the Swiss Consul, who, on advices received from Zurich, Switzerland, charged them with fraud. He alleges that they were engaged in the building business in Zurich and had defrauded their creditors of the sum of 250,000 francs.

Upon their arrival here on Sunday they were taken to Ellis Island, pending the issuance of extradition papers. They were registered as Heinrich Graf and Emil Blumer. Before granting a warrant Commissioner Shields demanded that the Swiss Consul cable for full particulars. He accordingly sent the message, and the answer received stated that the failure of the Blumer brothers had occurred on Jan. 8, but the fraud was not discovered until they had fled. The principal complainants were Lerch Brothers and Gopler Brothers of Zurich, and there are nearly a hundred other victims. A warrant was issued, and the brothers were taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

Emil says he is an American citizen, and showed naturalization papers dated in this city in 1896. He denied having defrauded his creditors, and gave as his reason for leaving Zurich the fear of being arrested there and kept in prison for six months before obtaining a trial. On his person was found a draft for $700, drawn to his order.

Meyer Held for Arson.

Adolph J. Meyer, who attempted to burn the flat house 108 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Saturday night, was rearraigned before Magistrate Wentworth, in the Harlem Court, yesterday morning, and was held in $15,000 bail for trial.

Meyer pleaded guilty. To Magistrate Wentworth Meyer said: "I don't know anything about how I did it. I know that I did do it, but I did not know what I was doing."

Magistrate Wentworth changed the plea to one of not guilty, with Meyer's consent.

Henry Barnard's 86th Birthday.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Jan. 24 will be the eighty-sixth birthday of Henry Barnard of Connecticut, an educator who has given the labor of his life to the cause of popular education. Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction earnestly recommends that the schools of New York State commemorate the day by suitable exercises, that teachers and pupils may receive inspiration and encouragement from the example of this great worker for the uplifting of humanity.

Our great reduction sale is a power that is removing our stock rapidly.

As a special inducement, we offer our goods at the following reductions:

Suits formerly made to order at $16.00, now $12.50. $20.00, now $16.00. $22.50, now $18.00. $25.00, now $20.00, Trousers $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, and $5.00. Overcoats $14.00.

Workmanship and trimmings of our usual standard quality.

MONEY BACK! NO RISK! SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

GREAT SCOTT OF, BALTIMORE.

Hotel Man Smiles When the Man Registers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Among the arrivals at the Palmer House to-day was a middle-aged man of rather distinguished appearance, who wrote on the register "Great Scott, Baltimore."

"Yes, it is rather a peculiar name," remarked the man, construing the clerk's smile as an inquiry.

"My family name is Scott and my father was somewhat of a humorist."

Mr. Scott is a prominent merchant of Baltimore, who delights in the advertising feature of his unique name.

CHICAGO SPITTERS WARNED.

Board of Health Calls Their Attention to a City Ordinance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Dr. Egan of the Health Department began preparations to-day for enforcing the ordinance against spitting in public places. He sent 5,000 printed notices to be placed in the street cars, the companies having promised to aid in the enforcement. Signs were placed in the city and county buildings, the elevators, and other places.

Dr. Egan said: "We will go slow in the matter before making any arrests for violation of the rule. When the people understand the order, I believe they will obey it. I hope it will not be found necessary to make any arrests.

"We will give the people several warnings before appealing to the police for aid."

TO TEST THE GAMBLING LAW.

The Legality of Bookmaking Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The appeals from the decision of Justice Ingraham, granting a writ of habeas corpus for Samuel R. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, and Joseph Sturgis, a bookmaker's clerk, are on argument in the Court of Appeals. The defendants are charged with contriving a lottery, pool-selling, and maintaining a nuisance at Morris Park. Sturgis is accused of bookmaking in violation of the law. The constitutionality of the State racing laws is the main point involved in the appeals.

Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay and Benjamin Steinhardt of New York City are here to argue for the appellants, and Joseph S. Auerbach, De Lancey Nicoll, and Elihu Root for the constitutionality of the law. Justice Ingraham and the Appellate Division uphold the law's constitutionality.

The court may decide to hear arguments on the appeals to-morrow, otherwise they will not be heard until the next motion day, which is Feb. 1.

AN OLD ABOLITIONIST DEAD.

Jonathan Drake, Who Aided Many a Slave to Escape.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 18.—Jonathan Drake, an old-time abolitionist, died Sunday. He leaves a wife eighty-one years old. Sunday. He leaves a widow 81 years old.

He was born in Hampton, N. H., June 22, 1804, came to Leominster in 1839, and for the past fifty years had occupied the same house. When the anti-slavery movement was at its height, Mr. Drake conducted public meetings, and was otherwise an active Garrisonian. He was a personal friend of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, M. P., and through his efforts they addressed anti-slavery meetings on several occasions.

Drake's house was a station of the "Underground Railway" through which slaves made their escape from the South. When the noted Shadrack escaped from the Boston Court House in 1851 he came straight to Leominster, and was shielded by Drake, who dressed the negro in woman's clothes and assisted him on to Canada. James Jackson, a slave of Jefferson Davis, was also befriended in a similar manner.

Aside from being an Abolitionist, Mr. Drake was a strong no-license and anti-tobacco advocate. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and cast his ballot for the re-election of Andrew Jackson in 1832. After that he refrained from voting for any President.

DR. POTTER'S CASE IN COURT.

Peculiar Conditions of the Parsonage Lease Brought Out.

The case of Dr. Daniel C. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, who is making a legal fight to retain possession of the parsonage adjoining the Tabernacle, at 162 Second Avenue, was again up for a hearing before Judge Andrews in Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. The hearing was on the application to have an injunction restraining the Baptist City Mission Society from interfering with Julia Ross in the possession of the parsonage made permanent.

Lawyer Edward C. Clinch, for the Mission Society, commented on the fact that Mrs. Ross was not made a party in the proceedings, and spoke of the peculiarities of the lease. "It purports," he said, "to have been executed on Nov. 20, 1893, by the trustees of the church, and to lease the property with all the furniture and privileges, at an annual rental of $1. The only burden imposed under this alleged lease is that the annual rental of $1 must be paid all at one time."

There was some further discussion of the lease, and it was then decided to have the matter come up before a referee, who is to be appointed later.

Walking Delegates Powerless.

The walking delegates are disturbed because the work on the new electric plant in the Post Office Building is being done by non-union men, and there are no union workmen at work there whom they can call out on strike. The contract is in the hands of a Baltimore firm that does not employ any union men. Several days ago a delegation from the Board of Walking Delegates called on Postmaster Dayton and made a complaint. Mr. Dayton said he could do nothing, as the contract had been given in Washington, and he advised the walking delegates to write to Secretary Carlisle.

DEEP WATERWAYS PROJECT

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND REGARDS IT AS FEASIBLE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Three Routes Suggested from the Great Lakes to Tidewater—Estimates on the Cost of Surveys.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day sent to the house the report of the Deep Waterways Commission, made in pursuance of an act of Congress of 1895, its work being to make a preliminary examination regarding a deep waterway from the ocean to the great lakes. He accompanied it by the following message:

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the report of Messrs. James B. Angell of Michigan, John E. Russell of Massachusetts, and Lyman E. Cooley of Illinois, who were appointed Commissioners under authority of law passed March 2, 1895, to make inquiry and report, after conference with such similar Commissioners as might be appointed on behalf of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, concerning the feasibility of the construction of such canals as will enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, and the most convenient location and probable cost of such canals, together with other facts and information in said act relating to their construction and use.

The Commissioners have prosecuted the work assigned them with great zeal and intelligence, resulting in the collection of a mass of information embodied in their report and its accompanying exhibits, which is of great importance and interest as related to the project subjected to their examination.

The advantages of direct and unbroken water transportation of the products of our Western States and Territories from convenient points of shipment to our seaboard ports are plainly palpable. The report of the Commissioners contains, in my opinion, demonstration of the feasibility of securing such transportation, and gives ground for the anticipation that better and more uninterrupted commerce through the plans suggested between the great East and foreign ports, with the increase of National prosperity which must follow in its train, will not long escape American enterprise and activity.

It will be observed that the report of the Commissioners, though as comprehensive as the time and facilities at their disposal permitted, does not definitely deal with the cost of the work they were called upon to consider, and omits some of the other details related to it.

Thus far they have labored without compensation, and a part of the small sum appropriated for the payment of their expenses still remains unexpended.

I suggest to the Congress the propriety of making economical provision for such further prosecution of their work as will more fully develop the information necessary to an exact and complete understanding of this interesting and important subject.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Routes Suggested and Cost of Surveys Estimated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The report of the Waterways Commission gives a detailed account of the work of the commission, and, after considering the question in its various aspects, presents these conclusions:

"1. That it is entirely feasible to construct such canals and develop such channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be desired between the several great lakes and the seaboard, and to conduct through the same domestic and foreign commerce, and that, in our opinion, it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of a navigable depth of not less than twenty feet.

Routes Proposed.

"2. That, starting from the heads of Lake Michigan and Superior, the most eligible route is through the several great lakes and their intermediate channels and the proposed Niagara ship canal, (Tonawanda to Olcott,) to Lake Ontario; and that the Canadian seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by the way of the St. Lawrence River, and the American seaboard may be reached from Lake Ontario by the way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, or by way of the Oswego, Oneida-Mohawk Valley and the Hudson River.

"3. That the alternative routes from Lake Ontario to the Hudson River require complete surveys and a full development of economic considerations to determine their relative availability.

"4. That a moderate control of the level of Lake Erie and of the Niagara River above Tonawanda may be justified in connection with the Niagara Ship Canal, the determination in this matter to rest on a full examination of the physical conditions.

"5. That the policy should contemplate the ultimate development of the largest useful capacity, and that all works should be planned on this basis, and that the actual execution should conform thereto, except in so far as the works may, without prejudice, be progressively developed with the actual demands of commerce.

"6. That it is practicable to develop the work in separate sections and the several sections in part by degrees, each step having its economic justification, so that benefits shall follow closely on expenditure, without awaiting the completion of the system as a whole.

The Project Justified.

"7. That the completion of the entire system as quickly as plans can be matured and economically executed is fully justified.

"8. That the Niagara Ship Canal should first be undertaken, and, incidentally, the broadening and further deepening of the intermediate channels of the lakes, the same being in the logical order of development, and also requiring the least time for consideration.

"As to the main questions, and in view of the magnitude of the interests involved, the exhaustive consideration of all physical conditions that may determine the effects of proposed works or influence the character or features of a design should be concluded, but this need not delay the inception of plans or the beginning of work, but it is likely to bear upon the manner of their completion. It is usually practicable to supply sufficient elasticity in design to meet any margin of uncertainty involved in these considerations.

"In view of the international character and relations of a part at least of the works that will be required, and of riparian interests involved, it seems expedient to make the examinations and projects and carry on the works through a commission that may be possessed with certain limited international functions.

"Specifically, the matters which call for early action may be epitomized as follows:

"1. That complete surveys and examinations be made and all needful data to mature projects be procured for:

"Controlling the level of Lake Erie and projecting the Niagara Ship Canal;

"Developing the Oswego-Oneida-Mohawk route;

"Developing the St. Lawrence-Champlain route;

"Improving the tidal Hudson River, and

"Improving intermediate channels of the lakes.

"2. That the collecting and reducing of existing information, supplemented by reconnoissances and special investigations, be continued until the general questions have been fully covered.

"3. That a systematic measurement of the outflow of the several lakes and a final determination of their levels shall be undertaken.

The Cost of Surveys.

"4. The complete surveys and investigations, with measurements of the outflow of the several lakes and full investigation of collateral questions, will cost not less than $800,000 and require some years of time.

"It is probable that the measurement of the outflow of the lakes and the final levels can be as well done through some other agency, and this item may be taken at $250,000, to be expended through a series of years, and this should be at once undertaken, on account of the prevailing low water of the lake system, which cannot be expected to continue.

"The specific surveys and investigations are in themselves estimated at $350,000 and will take two to three years, and of this not less than $150,000 should be appropriated the first year, along with such additional sum as may be required for measuring the outflow of the lakes, of which $100,000 should be made available during the first year."

The commission was composed of James B. Angell of Ann Arbor, Mich.; John E. Russell of Leicester, Mass., and Lyman E. Cooley, C. E., of Chicago, Ill.

The resolutions under which they were appointed authorized them to meet and confer with any similar commission that might be appointed by Great Britain. The Canadian Commission, which was appointed shortly after the American Commission, was composed of Messrs. Oliver A. Howland, M. P., of Toronto; Thomas C. Keefer, C. E., of Ottawa, and Thomas Mono, C. E., of Coteau Landing.

The United States Commission met at Detroit Jan. 13, 1896, and organized with Mr. Angell as Chairman and Mr. Russell as Secretary. The time and place of meeting were chosen on account of the annual meeting of the Lake Carriers' Association. A week was spent in taking the testimony of owners, masters, and merchants who were present on that occasion. On the 18th of January the first meeting was held, with their Canadian conferrees.

The report expresses the great appreciation by the American Commission of the service rendered by the Canadian Commission. All of the matter, much of it of great importance, contained in the public offices of the Dominion was furnished to the Americans. The Canadians cordially responded to all inquiries and made special surveys along the route from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain by the Richelieu River.

A FORGER HELD FOR TRIAL.

His Crimes Have Secured Him $30,500 at the Least Calculation.

BROCKTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Harry S. Richmond, who confesses to the forgery of the names of several prominent business men in this city, was arraigned in the police court to-day. Judge Reed ordered him to furnish securities in the sum of $6,000 to appear at the Superior Court the second Monday in February.

The amount of Richmond's forgeries is at least $30,500. Notes forged by him are held as follows: Rockland Savings Bank, $15,900; Randolph Savings Bank, $4,000; Whitman National Bank, $1,000; Whitman Savings Bank, $2,000; Abingdon Savings Bank, $6,800.

GEN. MORGAN RETIRED.

It Is Expected that Col. Sullivan Will Be the New Commissary General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Commissary General of Subsistence of the Army, Michael F. Morgan, was placed on the retired list to-day on reaching the age limit. It is confidently expected that his assistant on duty here, Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, will succeed him.

Gen. Morgan is a native of Nova Scotia, but became a resident of New York at an early age. He was graduated from the West Point Academy in July, 1854, and served through the civil war, becoming a Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services. He was appointed to the head of the Commissary Department, with the rank of Brigadier General, in October, 1894.

WRECKED A PUBLIC SCHOOL.

An Unexplained Act of Vandalism in Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Between Saturday night and this morning some persons entered the building of Public School No. 5. They forced an entrance into the office of Principal Norwood and broke open his desk. They spilled ink over the contents and over the desk. They went into every classroom and wrecked every teacher's desk. They broke big holes in the plastering, wrecked many desks, and broke ornaments, tore books, and otherwise injured each room.

In the assembly room they wrecked the piano. A hammer was used on the keys, and the case was broken with the same implement. On the blackboards there was writing, which has been carefully photographed. A drum, which had been recently presented to the school, had the head cut out. The names McKinley and Hobart appeared in several places in the school, as the children had recently been told about the elevation of their fellow-citizman to the high office of Vice President. These names were erased, and in their places appeared the legend, "We are Bryan men."

The police think they will be able to apprehend the vandals. There was nothing taken so far as known, the sole object of the wreckers being to do damage.

DR. CONATY'S NEW FIELD.

To be Installed as Rector of the Catholic University To-day.

The Very Rev. Dr. Conaty, the newly appointed Rector of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, who has been the guest of Major Byrne of this city for a week, started for Washington yesterday at 2 P. M. on the private car of President Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Dr. Conaty was accompanied by Bishop Farley of New York, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, Bishop T. D. Dever of Springfield, Mass.; Mgr. Griffin, Fathers Tyrell and Foley of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. John Daley, the Rev. Thomas Smyth, the Rev. J. J. O'Keefe, all of Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. Eugene Toher, South Hadley, Mass.; Father Donohue of Westfield, Mass.; Bernard Conaty, rector of the Springfield Cathedral and brother of the doctor; Gen. Lloyd Brice, and several other members of the Catholic Club of this city, and James Clark, the publisher, and his wife.

The installation of Dr. Conaty will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremonies will be very elaborate and impressive, and will be under the direct supervision of Cardinal Gibbons.

HISTORY OLD AND NEW.

What Prof. Fiske Says of Methods in Gathering Facts.

Prof. John Fiske delivered the first of the four lectures of his annual course at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday afternoon. The subject was "Old and New Ways of Treating History."

Mr. Fiske demonstrated that the old methods of writing histories were unreliable, too much credence having been placed on traditional information and statements coming from unauthentic sources. The new method is to ascertain the facts and verify them, so as to remove all doubt of their accuracy.

"The demand for historical facts from first hands characterizes the spirit of the age," said he, "and the facilities supplied by science make this not only possible, but feasible and comparatively easy."

Leopold Waltzfelder Paralyzed.

Leopold Waltzfelder, sixty-five years old, a retired dry goods merchant of 78 West Sixty-eighth Street, was stricken with paralysis in an office at 150 Nassau Street yesterday afternoon. He was removed to Hudson Street Hospital, where it was stated last night that he had recovered sufficiently to be able to recognize some of his family who called to see him. The surgeons said that they did not anticipate any serious change during the night, though the patient was not out of danger.

Well-Known Sporting Man Missing.

Robert Anderson, thirty-six years of age, who resides in the Astoria section of Long Island City, has been missing from home for two weeks He was employed as a bookkeeper by the Appleton American Watch Company of Maiden Lane, this city. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and Astoria Athletic Clubs and is widely known in sporting circles. During Christmas week Anderson went duck hunting in Virginia to be gone but a few days.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Fashionable Novelties.

Corner Chair - - $5.00.

WANAMAKER'S

You don't care to read advertising? Why?

Stupidity and exaggeration supply most of its warp and woof.

There is, however, a righteous remnant of honest advertisers that are not entirely inane.

And we have learned the lesson that well-told truth about things that are interesting is good advertising.

Our effort is to keep these columns up to that standard.

DRESS SILKS Only the daily visitor to the Rotunda can keep up with the constant changes in the stock of Spring Dress Silks.

Fresh styles every day.

Styles closed every day.

We do not keep an institutional stock out of which hundreds shall have dresses of precisely the same materials, like scholars in a charity school.

Added to-day, rich Novelties for evening

A BALL AT THE ASTORS'

ONE OF THE GREATEST SOCIAL EVENTS OF THE SEASON.

SOCIETY PRESENT IN FORCE.

Both Houses Thrown Open and Finely Decorated — Names of Those Present and Some of the Costumes.

One of the most notable social events of the Winter season was the private ball given by Mrs. John Jacob Astor at her residence, 841 Fifth Avenue, last evening. There were nearly 300 guests, all prominent representatives of New York society.

The dance was held in the art gallery and ball room, which extends across the entire rear portion of the Astor's double mansion. The walls are entirely covered with rare old paintings, portraits, and rich tapestries, and require no additional decorations. Festoons of Southern smilax, however, were intertwined with pink roses, and trailed about the balconies where the musicians of Lander's Orchestra and the Hungarian Band were stationed. A huge fern tree was placed in the centre of the ball room floor.

Inside the entrance of the main corridor the floral decorations, by Fleischman, were lavish. A dome of pink bridesmaid roses, suspended from the ceiling, formed a bower and arch, which extended into the white and gold drawing room, where the mantels and small tables were filled with silver dishes and vases of pink roses. Great palms and tree ferns were placed between the pillars in the marble hallway, and out the grand staircase the newel posts were adorned with pink roses tied with pink ribbons. The dining rooms of both houses, which were connected for the occasion, were profusely decorated with orchids, hyacinths, and pink roses.

The Midnight Supper.

The dancing was informal prior to the elaborate supper, which was served at midnight at small tables. Mrs. J. J. Astor's solid silver table service in entirety was employed for the first time at any of her large functions.

The menu was as follows:

Consommé à la Princesse.
Térapène.
Filet de boeuf aux champignons frais et truffes.
Canard canvasback rôti.
Salade de céleri et laitue.
Sandwiches assortis.
Glaces de fantaisies.
Biscuit glacé. Biscuit Tortoni.
Gâteaux assortis.
Gelée macédoine. Charlotte Parisienne.
Fruits. Bonbons.
Café.
Champagne. Claret cup.
Lemonade. Poland water.

The Cotillion Followed.

The supper was immediately followed by the cotillion, which was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., with Mrs. John Jacob Astor. The favors were decidedly novel and artistic. For the ladies there were wands of roses, with little bells attached, tartan plaid silk sashes, with monogram of Mrs. Astor in gold, with the date of the ball; Beardsley poster blotters, and sachets with large bouquets attached. The men's favors were handsome leather tobacco pouches, with silver tops, gold and silver trimmed golf sticks and golf balls, and jeweled orders with gold chains.

An innovation was introduced in the flower figure, which met with much favor. When the signal was given for the distribution of the favors, some of the men appeared, drawing into the room, by ribbon bands, an old French sleigh, mounted on castors, a copy of one formerly used by Louis Quatorze. It was filled with pink boutonnieres.

The guests were received by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, assisted by Mrs. Astor. The dance was a late one, owing to the fact that many of the guests attended the opera, while others were at the Junior Assembly ball at Sherry's in the earlier part of the evening.

Who the Guests Were.

Among those present were:

Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the Misses Morton, Miss May Van Alen, Col. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce, the Misses Brice, Stewart Melly Brice, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Perry Belmont, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, Miss Cutting, Miss Madeline Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, James Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Dahlgren, Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Bradley Martin, Jr., Edwin Crowninshield, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, T. F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Rawlins Cottenet, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Count Sierstorpff, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany.

Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. J. G. King Duer, Miss Catherine Duer, the Misses Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, W. Harold Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duer, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Elliott Gregory, Miss Louise Baldwin, Columbus Baldwin, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Miss Alice Blight, Miss Edith Gurney, James W. Appleton, Miss Josephine Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John L. Gardiner, Lispenard Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Ledyard Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Atherton Blight, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin Blois, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss May Norrie, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Marguerite Pomeroy, Miss Ward McAllister, Miss Margaret Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Clarkson, Miss Clarkson, the Misses Gerry, Miss Marie Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Franklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Kitty Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, James V. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Travers Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing, Miss Willing, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Sir Roderick Cameron, the Misses Cameron, R. Livingston Beekman, Beekman Hoppin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Neilson, and Miss Neilson.

Craig Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey, Miss Robb, Miss Edey, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, the Misses Alexander, Miss Marion Whittaker, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Dorothea Miller, Miss Henrietta Schroeder, Miss Frances Howland, Miss Daisy Dixon, Miss Benha Mundé, Miss Hoppin, Miss Mary Stewart, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Helen Jackson, Miss Helena Parsons, Miss Edith McBurney, Miss Wyckoff, Miss Katherine Lapsley, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Ellen Auchincloss, Miss Sallie Barnes, Miss Rogers, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dun, Miss Dun, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Miss Louise Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, E. Parker Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton.

The Costumes.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore white satin, trimmed with puffed sleeves of chiffon. She had a necklace of solitaires, diamond ornaments in corsage, and a coronet in her coiffure.

Mrs. William Astor was costumed in cream satin brocade trimmed with black velvet bows, with front of bodice completely studded with diamonds and a tiara of diamonds in her headdress.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was in white satin with tiny bows of blue velvet. She wore diamonds in corsage and hair.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs wore a black satin costume embroidered with silver spangles, with diamond tiara.

Miss May Van Alen was in white brocaded silk, trimmed with pale blue satin. She wore diamond ornaments on corsage and a necklace of pearls.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore a white satin dress, trimmed with silver passementerie, and a diamond crown in her coiffure.

Miss Josephine Johnson was dressed in white silk, with pink satin trimmings, and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden wore a black velvet gown with bodice trimmed with satin and diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Clews was attired in black satin, embroidered with gold passementerie.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger wore a white satin costume, with bodice trimmed with light blue velvet bows, and a crown of diamond fleur-de-lis, and pearl necklace.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin wore cream-colored moire, trimmed with silver and pearl spangles, and a coronet of diamonds.

Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting was attired in lavender satin, and wore a necklace of diamonds and white aigrette, with diamond crescent.

Mrs. Frederic Bronson was attired in pale pink miroir velvet, with diamond necklace and ornaments in corsage.

Mrs. Bradley Martin wore cream-colored satin, trimmed with old lace, with corsage studded with diamonds.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was attired in brocaded light pink satin, with pink velvet trimmings, and diamond aigrette in her hair.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton was costumed in black velvet, profusely ornamented with diamonds.

Mrs. Richard T. Wilson wore mauve satin, with black velvet trimming and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Burke-Roche wore white satin, with corsage ruffled with mousseline de soie.

Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was attired in white moire, with satin trimmings and diamond aigrette.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant wore blue brocaded silk, with blue velvet trimming.

Miss Julia Dent Grant was attired in red silk, with red chiffon bodice and satin ribbon collar and belt.

Miss Alice Blight wore mauve moire, trimmed with black satin bows.

Miss Virginia Fair wore white satin, with corsage trimmed with red satin bows and roses.

REFORMS FOR WASHINGTON.

Some May Be Instituted Very Soon, According to Indications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The rivalry between the two electric lighting companies in Washington, which has resulted in the open defiance of Congress by the District Commissioners, marks the beginning of troubles which may lead to important changes in form of the government of the capital city.

The money appropriated by Congress and raised by the local taxation is expended to a considerable extent at the discretion of the Commissioners, and not always applied equitably throughout the District. Large amounts of money have been made in real estate speculation, based on a foreknowledge of improvements, to be made under the direction of the District Commissioners. The bar is full of gross favoritism toward certain interests by members of the District bench. The lawyers are afraid to protest too strongly against wrongs, because in the field, restricted as it is, they would be inviting professional suicide to incur the lasting displeasure of the Judges accountable to no one for their acts.

It is not improbable that the abuses of power on the part of District Judges, to which the attention of members of Congress has been repeatedly called, will result in the abolishment of the life tenure of their offices and the creation of terms of four years.

A TIMELY TOPIC.

What the Leading Papers Say About the Great Danger of These Days.

The leading question of the day among scientific men, and in the leading papers, is the alarming increase of pneumonia, the death-rate showing an increase of over FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT. within the last few years. Doctor Gouverneur M. Smith, in an article in The Medical Record, says that while medical art has advanced of recent years in many directions, "so far as pneumonia is concerned science has shriveled." The New York Sun, writing on this subject says: "The great increase in the fatality of pneumonia is very alarming, especially as the disease carries off so many in the fullness of life and health." The New York Herald says: "Considering the impending weather changes, this dread disease opens it campaign very vigorously." Surgeon General Moore of the Army, in his annual report, says: "The principal cause of death in the army is pneumonia."

There is one thing that every doctor, every surgeon, and every nurse does upon the first appearance of pneumonia, and that is to stimulate the system. The life is weakened and must be stimulated to throw off this terrible disease. Pure spirits do this; impure spirits do not. The amount of Duffy's pure malt whiskey used by the doctors and nurses in the land, in case of pneumonia, is enormous. Great care should be exercised in securing the genuine, and great promptness in taking it on the approach of the first symptoms.

AT THE JUNIOR ASSEMBLY.

Society Well Represented at the Second of the Series.

The second of the junior assemblies was held at Sherry's last night and proved of equal popularity with the first ball of the series, which took place Dec. 14. At the first ball the cotillion was not begun until after supper, and the ball was late in consequence. Last night the cotillion was started at 11 o'clock, and supper was served at 12:45.

A profusion of palms and tropical plants was used in decorating the white and gold ballroom. The gallery was hidden in an abundance of Southern smilax gracefully festooned. The favors were canes of many shapes and styles and also, for the men, cigar cutters and other silver trifles.

Richard T. Wainwright led the cotillion. The patronesses who received were Mrs. L. H. Francke, Mrs. Frederick Edey, and Mrs. R. H. Hoadley.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Bond Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Francke, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Silas H. Furman, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. V. Hoppin, Messrs. W. Harris Roome, George S. Brewster, Arden Harriman, Alexander White, Arthur Turnbull, D. Blogden, G. Blogden, Jr., De Forest Grant, O. S. Campbell, R. L. King, G. B. Hoppin, G. Bell, R. T. Francke, Louis Kellar, J. Montgomery Hare, W. Nelson Voss, A. F. Ireland, Seymour Cromwell, Herman Harjes, Beekman Hoppin, F. W. Rhinelander, Stowe Phelps, Dwight M. Taylor, P. S. Pilot, Albert Francke, J. W. Doane, James Barnes, James R. Sheffield, Arthur Emery, Charles A. Appleton, Ashville Greene, C. J. Connell, William F. Meredith, J. Stuart Barney, W. John Wordsworth, George T. Adee, L. F. H. Betts.

William Edey, Oliver H. P. La Farge, M. A. Wilkes, Henry Phelps Case, Delancey Coster, J. Woodward Hayden, Robert Varnum, Schuyler Schieffelin, R. C. Gilderseleeve, Oswald Jackson, Franklin Plummer, Chanler Davis, F. P. Bramwell, Theodore Frelinghuysen, H. W. Berryman, G. Creighton Webb, C. C. Baldwin, Jr., and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Barber, Miss Islam, the Misses Gurney, Miss Elizabeth Sands, Miss Annie Morgan, Miss Adee, Miss Post, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Vernochan, Miss Madeleine Dinsmore, Miss Julia Fay Bradley, Miss Mabel Shaw, Miss Gandy, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Meredith, Miss Ives, Miss Clara Moss, Miss Elizabeth Wells, Miss Louise Du Pont, Miss Huntington, Miss Riker, Miss Laura Ireland, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Elizabeth G. King, Miss Bessie Barnes, Miss Isabel Phelps, Miss Edith Evans, Miss Katherine Hoppin, Miss Mabel Lewis, Miss Caroline Lee, and Miss Edith Knowlton.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Verdict for $50 Against the New York Central.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 18.—In the Supreme Court here to-day a verdict for $50 was rendered in favor of J. W. Corcoran of the firm of Hunting, Weeks & Corcoran of Watertown, against the New York Central Railroad Company as the penalty prescribed for violation of the mileage book law. Mr. Corcoran owned a mileage book. The company has a regulation requiring the coupons to be torn out of the book and exchanged for tickets before the passenger enters a train. Mr. Corcoran found the ticket office closed and boarded a train, offering his coupons to the conductor, who refused them and demanded the fare. Mr. Corcoran, upon refusing to pay, was put off the train.

Mr. Corcoran has another suit against the railroad for $2,000 for personal damages, which has been put over the present term of court.

The San Joaquin Valley Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A statement is made, on the authority of Vice President Watts of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad, that it is possible that the line will first touch tidewater on the San Francisco side of the bay, and not build down to the Contra Costa or Alameda County shores at all, and that there is no doubt that the transcontinental line with which the Valley Road will effect a connection is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé. The western terminus of this great railroad system is Albuquerque, New Mexico, and from Albuquerque the Atlantic and Pacific extends to Mojave, Cal. The Atlantic and Pacific is the connecting link between the Valley Road and the Santa Fé. It is in the hands of a receiver, and is to be sold some time this month. From Mojave to Bakersfield is a stretch of about sixty-eight miles. All that remains to be done to connect the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad with the Santa Fé is for it or the Santa Fé to build an extension between Bakersfield and Mojave.

Rates for Tennessee Exposition.

By a decision of the Joint Traffic Association, on all exhibits forwarded from the western termini of the trunk lines or points east thereof to the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, full tariff rates will be charged. Such exhibits, excepting horses, if unsold and reshipped from Nashville within thirty days after the close of the exposition, may be returned free at owner's risk, to the original forwarder, at the original point of shipment, by the railway companies, members of the Joint Traffic Association, which carried the same, upon presentation of the original bill of lading, or contract, or paid freight bill, together with a certificate signed by the proper officers of the exposition to the effect that the shipments are unsold exhibits which have paid full tariff rates one way; such certificates to be attached to the manifest of each shipment. Full tariff rates will be charged in both directions on horses for exhibition.

Control of Atlantic and Pacific.

This official statement in regard to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway was issued yesterday:

"Information has been received that the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company's bondholders residing in Europe have agreed to the proposed sale of their bonds to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company. The American bondholders will act upon the matter is a few days. A great majority of the bonds, however, are owned abroad, and were represented in the action already taken, so that the prospect of completing the deal appears to be favorable. If the arrangement is carried out as proposed, by the employment of securities reserved for the purpose by the Atchison Reorganization Committee, it will give the Atchison the only continuous railroad line from Chicago to the Pacific coast."

Has Engaged H. H. Vreeland.

The syndicate which has purchased the Long Island Railroad has engaged H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, to make a physical examination of the property. For many years prior to his coming to the Metropolitan Traction Company Mr. Vreeland was engaged in steam railroad work, filling pretty much every place from trackman to General Manager. Part of the time he was in the employ of the Long Island Railroad Company, and he has often been called in for expert work by insurance and trust companies.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—William P. Ijams has been succeeded as President of the Belt Railroad and Stock Yard Company of Indianapolis by A. W. Minshall of Terre Haute.

—Recently the palace car of President M. D. Woodford of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway was destroyed by fire due to an overturned stove, and now Indiana legislators are endeavoring by law to do away with the car stove.

—The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are yet reporting progress in regard to the abolition of grade crossings, a question that was before them in 1895. Arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the raising of its tracks are almost agreed on, but practically no step has been made in the settlement of the question with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Columbus Cabinet Company Fails.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Charles R. Wheeler, who owns $12,000 of the stock of the corporation known as the Columbus Cabinet Company, was appointed to-day receiver of the concern. The stock is divided into 1,030 shares. John Strickler, a principal stockholder, filed the suit, alleging in his petition that no dividends had been paid since 1888, and that the holders of cognovit judgments aggregating $7,900 threatened executions. The company began business in 1862. It employed about 100 men, and one year paid 84 per cent. dividends.

Ohio Mining Rates Advanced.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 18.—As the result of a conference between the officials of the State Miners' Association and the operators interested, the rate per ton for mining was advanced to-day from 45 cents to 51 cents, to correspond with the recent advance ordered in the Pittsburg district. The advance dates back to Jan. 1, and is to continue until the National Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers agrees to demand the sixty-cent rate voted by the recent convention. The advance affects the Hocking Valley district and Belmont and Guernsey Counties.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—EUGENE CLIFFORD POTTER, plaintiff, against Emma Krug, Louis Krug, J. Montgomery Strong, John De C. Ireland, Michael Kenaco, James McLaughlin, The American Lumber Company, David Miller, George N. Manchester and William T. Hookey composing the firm of Manchester and Hookey, Louis J. Zimmerman and Charles Jansen, composing the firm of Zimmerman & Jansen, Domenico Pelose, Paul Pfotenhauer, James W. Hough, Peter Comes, and John Bunt, and George Mackenzie, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 6th, 1896.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address:
163 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendants Emma Krug and Louis Krug: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventeenth day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 21st day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1896.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address:
163 Broadway, New York City.
d22-1aw6wTu.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—JOHN ZWAHL, plaintiff, against MARIE ZWAHL, defendant.—Action for a divorce.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York—Summons.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1896.

SOLOMON A. HYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Marie Zwahl, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 16th, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in said City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1896.—Dated New York, January 12th, 1897.

SOLOMON A. HYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.
ja12-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—McCLELLAND COLT COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. McCLELLAND, Jr., defendant.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 7, 1896.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 33 Wall St., N. Y. City.

To the defendant, William F. McClelland, Jr.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which order is dated the 24th day of December, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on that day.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1896.

LEOPOLD WALLACH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall St., New York City. d29-1aw6wTu

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 24th day of December, 1896, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under the firm name of CLAPP & COMPANY, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Ozro W. Clapp and Dwight O. Clapp for the benefit of creditors at his office in the Mills Building, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1897.—Dated New York, December, 26, 1896. WILLIAM F. DAVIS, Jr., Assignee.
SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. d29-1aw6wTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, Complainants, against Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, Defendant. | Consolidated Cause in Equity. Foreclosure One Hundred Year Mortgage.

NOTICE TO PRESENT CLAIMS.

Under and pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale entered herein by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, on the 26th day of June, 1896, and the decree of said Court confirming the sale thereunder of the railroad, property, and franchises covered by the One Hundred Year Mortgage, dated October 29, 1889, of said Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, and under and pursuant to certain decrees ancillary thereto and confirmatory thereof, entered in similar causes pending between the same parties in the Circuit Courts of the United States for the following districts, viz.: The Western District of Virginia, the District of West Virginia, the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and under and pursuant to the further order of said Court first above named, entered on the 12th day of December, 1896,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of any claims against said Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, or against its Receivers, which the purchaser of the railroads, properties, and franchises described in the decree entered in the said cause foreclosing the 100 Year Mortgage of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company may be required to pay as part consideration and in addition to the sum bid for such railroads, properties, and franchises, to present such claims in writing to the undersigned Receivers for allowance or payment, at the Law Offices of SHARP & HUGHES, Rooms 504-506 Columbia Building, in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia; and that any such claims which shall not be so presented or filed within the period of six months after the first day of January, 1897, shall not be enforceable against said Receivers or against the property sold under said decrees, or against the purchaser of such property or its successors or assigns.

F. J. KIMBALL,
HENRY FINK,
Receivers.
Norfolk, Va., December 12, 1896.
d22-1aw6wTu

CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.—ANNA VETTE vs. HENRY SCHMIDT, amended summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within ten (10) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 30th, 1896. RABE & KELLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 243 Broadway, New York City.

To HENRY SCHMIDT, the defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, Justice of the City Court of New York, dated the 14th day of December, 1896, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of New York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1896, where the summons and complaint were filed on the 8th day of December, 1896.—Dated Dec. 14, 1896. Yours, &c., RABE & KELLER,
Attys. for Plff., Office No. & P. O. Address, 243 B'way, N. Y. City. d22-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. 137 WEST 95TH STREET, FORECLOSURE Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—CHARLES STRAUSS, plaintiff, against CHARLES SCHRADER and ELEANOR SCHRADER, his wife, (named in the summons by the fictitious name "Mary" Schrader,) defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of January, 1897, and entered on that date in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State, on Thursday, February 4th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixty-four feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue; thence running northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, and the westerly line of Ninth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, eighteen feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly side of Ninth Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street; thence easterly along said northerly side of Ninety-fifth Street, eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1897.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Referee.
MICHAEL A. QUINLAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.
ja-122aw3wT&Th&f4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC L. KIP, as Trustee for Adelaide B. Harris, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LINDSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 15th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 84th Street, with the westerly side of Eighth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches, and thence westerly and parallel with 84th Street twenty-one feet, and running thence northerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-fourth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of 84th Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18, 1897.

ROBERT STURGIS,
Referee.
ISAAC L. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 20 Nassau Street, New York.
ja19-2aw3wTu&F&f10

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, plaintiff, against IDA C. HIMMER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on Wednesday, the third day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet seven and one-half inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Avenue A and the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Avenue A, partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; thence running westerly along said centre line eighteen feet seven and one-half inches; running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A, partly through the centre of a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, to the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; thence running easterly along said last-mentioned line eighteen feet seven and one-half inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1897.

GEORGE E. MOTT,
Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
ja12-2aw3wTu&F&f2

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH Street.—Supreme Court.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against WILLIAM J. CUNNINGHAM and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, dated January 7, 1897, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the fourth day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet and six inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly side of said One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and the westerly side of Park Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said Park Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said One Hundred and Seventeenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said Park Avenue, and part of the way through another

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $10.00
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One Year..... $2.00
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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN—Lohengrin—8:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:00 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Sue—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Das 1x1—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Coste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20.
MURRAY HILL—A Run on the Bank—8:15.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Purim Association's Masquerade Ball.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 19, 1897.

NOMINATION OF SENATORS.

Owing to the fact that most State Legislatures begin their sessions soon after the 1st of January, and that the Federal statute requires the vote for United States Senator to be taken on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature that has one to choose, the first vote will be taken to-day in several States. This vote is taken in the two houses separately, and they meet in joint convention to-morrow. If then it is found that any one candidate received a majority in each house, he will be declared elected; and, if not, the joint convention will proceed to vote as a single body for a Senator.

In most cases the candidates will be those agreed upon by members of the two parties in their separate caucuses last night or earlier, and only in the case of a failure to agree will there be more than one candidate of the same party. The result of this manner of proceeding is that the nomination of Senators is controlled directly by the politicians, and men frequently appear as candidates and are elected as Senators who would never be put up if their election depended upon the popular suffrage. They sometimes come up in an unexpected manner, having scarcely been heard of at the time of the popular canvass for the election of members of the Legislature.

It was the idea of the framers of the Constitution that the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the States would result in a more deliberate choice and a superior order of statesmen in the United States Senate. We know how it has turned out. It was also their idea that the election of the President by a select body of Electors, "appointed" in each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof might prescribe, would result in an actual choice by those Electors of a man of higher character and capacity than could be got by popular election, but the practice of nominating candidates for President and Vice President by popular convention has defeated the purpose of the "fathers." Electors have no choice of their own, and the President is really elected by the popular vote taken by States and practically apportioned according to their representation in Congress as States. It is probably fortunate for us that this is so.

Some slight beginning of the practice of nominating candidates for the United States Senate by State conventions was made a few years ago, and Gen. PALMER of Illinois, whose term is about to end, was nominated in that way. If that practice should become general and the nomination should come to be regarded as binding upon the members of the Legislature, we have no doubt that the effect upon the character of the United States Senate would be good. There has been some agitation of the question of a popular election of Senators, but that would require an amendment of the Constitution, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to bring about. But if the candidates should be nominated by the party conventions, like those for State offices, their names would be before the people and their merits would be subject to discussion in the canvass for the choice of the members of the Legislature who were to vote for them. It would make the election of a Senator a real issue in State elections and produce the practical effect of a choice by the people.

The experience of the past few years leads to the belief that candidates put up in this open way and presented for popular support in the election of members of the Legislatures would raise the character of the United States Senate and make it vastly more representative of the sentiment of the country and more devoted to its well-being. It would be much more difficult to buy seats in the Senate or to acquire them by political intrigue, and far less safe to treat them as personal possessions like seats in the Stock Exchange. Independence of public opinion has not proved to be a desirable quality in United States Senators.

DID THE COMMITTEE WANT THE FACTS?

Several persons, led by ex-Senator DAVIS of West Virginia, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee last week and asked that the duty on bituminous coal, now 40 cents per ton, should be increased to 75 cents, the McKinley rate. It was the old story of imports enlarged by the reduction of the duty, of a higher wages cost in this country, &c., and one applicant asserted that a certain coal district in the South had "lost 25 per cent. of its business under the Wilson tariff."

No one directed attention to the official reports of the Government, from which we have compiled the following table, showing that the value of the imports has been decreased, and that the exports greatly exceed the quantity imported:

BITUMINOUS COAL.

	Exports.	Imports.
1891	$4,504,531	$3,588,253
1892	5,229,498	4,373,079
1893	5,149,534	3,614,202
1894	5,252,376	3,704,113
Annual average	$5,033,984	$3,819,916
1895	$5,180,398	$3,848,365
1896	4,928,816	3,545,258
Annual average	$5,054,607	$3,696,811

Nor did any one speak of the recent report of the Commissioner of Labor, which shows, as follows, that the wages cost per ton of producing such coal is lower in this country than in Canada, while the entire cost is less here than in Canada, Great Britain, or Belgium:

COST OF PRODUCTION.

	Labor Cost.	Total Cost.
United States	$0.82	$0.93½
Canada	0.86½	1.06½
Great Britain	0.81	1.10
Belgium	0.86½	1.33½

The applicants for more protection deplore the competition of Canada. But two-thirds of the bituminous coal exported goes to that country. On the other hand, four-fifths of the coal imported comes from British Columbia and countries on the other side of the Pacific, and is required for the maintenance of manufacturing industries on the Pacific coast. Why did not the committee bring out some of these facts?

CHURCH AND PRESS IN CANADA.

The Manitoba Compromise had more than the usual infuriating effect of compromises upon extremists. It changed the political control of the Dominion, on account of the exasperation of the Catholics, and the end of it is not yet. Mr. LAURIER'S school policy has had a still more infuriating effect. Anybody who presumes to say anything in favor of it is marked for animadversion by the Catholic clergy. Indeed, if he presumes to say it in print, he encounters a kind of opposition from the clergy that in the State of New York would be apt to raise serious legal questions. A French Catholic journal in Quebec which presumed to differ from the Church on this question, was promptly put under the ecclesiastical ban, and has doubtless suffered very severely in its business in consequence. Still later, a layman in that province has written a book, in the French language, entitled "The Canadian Clergy: Its Mission and Its Work," which the clergy have found especially unpalatable. No doubt it has admonished them not to meddle with "Caesar" in his own sphere. This is an admonition which the Church will, of course, profess its willingness to obey, upon condition that the Church itself is to be the judge where Caesar's sphere begins and ends.

The Manitoba school question, in the view of the Church, is a question with which Caesar has nothing to do. Accordingly, the book concerned and its author, a Mr. DAVID, come in for an ecclesiastical opposition which in Quebec means a good deal. One can imagine a Parisian author entrapping the Archbishop of Paris into denouncing his book by way of increasing its sale. But the readers of French in Quebec are not of the Parisian kind, and when the Archbishop of Quebec denounces a French book, published in his archdiocese, the consequences to its author are apt to be serious. That is exactly what the Archbishop of Quebec has been doing to Mr. DAVID. He says Mr. DAVID'S book "fills every sincere Catholic soul with indignation," and that it is the duty of "every faithful," under penalty of grievous sin, to destroy his copy or send it to his confessor. Probably the author would not much mind that, but, a fortiori, it is the duty of every faithful who has not already bought the book to refrain from buying it, and that the author must mind a good deal. Even the faithful must be somewhat grieved by the pastoral letter, for it assesses every priest from $2 to $5 and every "religious community," which probably does not mean every parish, $10, for "the aid of our brethren of Manitoba until justice is rendered to them."

As our readers know, our own notion of rendering justice in such a case is the complete secularization of the public instruction. But that is not the view of the Canadian priesthood, who demand State aid for their own schools. What makes the situation politically perplexing is not the Catholics of Manitoba, who are politically a feeble folk, but the Catholics of Quebec, who are politically very powerful, and who have already shown their power to pull down and set up Ministries, and who are likely to show it again. In Manitoba itself there are only twenty-odd thousand Catholics, the Catholic emigration seeking New England rather than the Canadian West. The Catholics are outnumbered in Manitoba by the Protestants six to one, and, indeed, are outnumbered by each of the important Protestant sects. The Catholic vote in Manitoba is negligible. Not so the Catholic vote in Quebec, where the Catholics outnumber the Protestants nearly ten to one, and where it has been made clear that the Catholic vote will be determined by the treatment "our brethren in Manitoba" receive from the Government of the Dominion. The most politic thing for the Government to do would probably be the bold and honest course of secularizing public education, and disregarding clamor from any quarter. But in any case Mr. LAURIER and his colleagues do not occupy a bed of roses.

THE OPPOSITE OF "HOME RULE."

The proposition to establish a State commission to supervise the business of furnishing gas and electric light to the people and enforcing the laws relating to the obligations of the companies engaged in that business and the rights of the people who are their customers is a fine scheme for multiplying State offices, but it is a long step in the opposite direction to local home rule.

Gas and electric-light companies are limited in their operations to some city or village whose streets they use for pipes or wires and with whose consent they exercise their franchises. If there is anything absolutely local in its character and relations it is the business of furnishing light in a city. It is so much a matter of service to the people of the city that a common opinion is that it ought to be absolutely performed by the Municipal Government rather than by chartered corporations. It is really a public service and one that concerns only the community in which it is performed and whose people pay for it.

Whatever control or supervision is to be established over the gas and electric-light companies of this city, or of any city, should be in the hands of local authorities. The officer in charge of such supervision, however, should not be elected, as is proposed in the Grady bill. It is not desirable to multiply local elective officers, but appointment by the Governor of officers whose functions are to be exercised in cities and villages in regard to matters that concern them exclusively as separate organized communities is altogether wrong in principle and would be unsatisfactory in practice.

THE ROUTES TO THE POLE.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Geographical Society Lieut. PEARY described at length the plan regarded by him as the most feasible one for reaching the north pole. This plan provides for an advance by the route through Smith Sound and along the northwest coast of Greenland to the islands stretching away to the northward. There is no other land so near the pole, and the American explorer would move northward with only two or three companions by way of the archipelago from a base of supplies situated on the northern coast of Greenland.

But some years would be required for the completion of the preparations, and it would be necessary to procure at the beginning money enough to pay the expenses for the entire period. The advance up to the last base of supplies must be made slowly, and stores of provisions must be deposited at various points, not only along the northward route, but also at places not on the route, to which the party returning from the pole might be carried by the westward drift of the ice. "The latitude of LOCKWOOD and BRAINARD'S furthest north," says Lieut. PEARY, "is 83 degrees 24 minutes. The distance from this point, up to which we know there is land, to the pole and return is less than the distance from Whale Sound to Independence Bay and return, which I have twice covered, once with a single companion, and again under the heaviest handicap."

This route he regards as the "only practicable one," and it is plain enough that he is the man above all others to make a successful journey to the pole by way of it. It seems to us, however, that he ought not to exclude the route followed by NANSEN. On Oct. 2 of last year Lieut. PEARY said:

"The long drift of NANSEN'S ship to the northwest shows that that section must be thrown out in the future in efforts to reach the north pole. If JACKSON'S explorations, which he is making entirely by land, also fail, then the only course to be followed will be to the north from the northern end of Greenland, by way of the archipelago which I discovered on my last voyage. I proved the insularity of Greenland and found the archipelago, and I believe that explorations further north must be along the shore line of these new-found land masses."

The history of the memorable voyage of the Fram and of NANSEN'S journey over the ice does not prove that the pole cannot be reached by this route. NANSEN made his way northward on the ice to a point only 226 geographical miles from the pole, and the Fram, seven months after he left the vessel, was slowly drifting where the distance to the pole was only 283 miles. The entire voyage was made in safety. The health of all on board was preserved and the Fram was in excellent condition when she returned to Norway. If this voyage should be repeated, who can say that the Fram would not be carried a little further north, to a point from which the pole could easily be reached by a sledging party? Is it not probable that NANSEN and his men, enlightened by experience, would be able to solve the problem? The ship might take a less favorable course, it is true, but if it should drift further north or even on the line which it followed before, the explorers might be able to reach the pole and regain their vessel.

NANSEN is disposed to attack the Antarctic problem before he tries to surpass his own record in the North, and in the meantime the American explorer may win the Northern prize by a journey to the pole over the route from Greenland by way of the islands. All Americans would rejoice if he should be successful, and as his methods seem to insure the safety of an exploring party, we do not see why the undertaking as a private enterprise should be discouraged.

TREES IN NEW YORK.

The Tree Planting Association urges its members to form among their neighbors clubs for the promotion of the beautifying work of setting out trees in the streets of the city. Each member of a club is asked to pay the expense of setting out a tree in front of his residence. The association in its circulars publishes the names and addresses of nurserymen who will furnish any kind of tree ordered, from two to two and one-half inches in diameter one foot from the ground, 10 to 15 feet high, with a suitable iron frame protector, at prices varying from $4.75 to $22.50, including the cutting of the flagging, putting new soil about the roots, and taking care of the tree for one or two years.

Experienced nurserymen have recommended certain trees that are likeliest to grow and do well in the City of New York. The list is of interest to everybody in this latitude having grounds in which trees can be planted:

Norway Maple.	Tulip Tree, or Tulip Poplar, (Liriodendron Tulipifera.)
Sugar Maple.	
Silver Maple.	
American White Elm.	Carolina Poplar, or Cottonwood.
Scotch Elm.	American Linden, (or Basswood.)
Pin Oak.	
Red Oak.	Lime, (or European Linden.)
American White Ash.	
American Sweet Chestnut.	Nettle Tree, (Hackberry.)
Common Horse Chestnut.	Oriental Plane Tree.
	Sweet Gum, (or Liquidambar.)
Hardy Catalpa, (Catalpa Speciosa.)	
Balsam Poplar.	American Plane Tree, (Button Ball, or Sycamore.)
Lombardy Poplar.	

The soil of this city is naturally worthless. It is, moreover, saturated with illuminating gas and the exhalations of sewers. Flagstones and pavements thwart the efforts of nature to water and enrich it by rains and snows. These are hard conditions for tree life. But trees do grow to a green old age, as is proved by some remarkable examples that adorn our streets. The purposes of the Tree Planting Association are approved by experts. It has Park Commissioners in its membership, and many citizens who have done much to make the city more habitable. Park Commissioner W. A. STILES, the editor of Garden and Forest, is its Secretary. Physicians favor the work. On aesthetic grounds there is, of course, but one side to the question. The beauty of the green leaf is the greater part of the charm of the country. To reproduce this delight of rural life in the daily sight of walled-in city folk would be an act of beneficence.

We can imagine no serious objection from any quarter, save only Col. WARING'S men, upon whom the litter of the falling leaves would impose a good deal of additional labor. That old nuisance, the ill-smelling Ailanthus, is black-listed by the association, which recommends that of this variety only pistillate trees be planted. They have no smell.

To get 600,000 persons to sign petitions in support of Senator CAMERON'S Cuban resolutions was a heartless proceeding. The promoters of the resolutions having pocketed their "bear" profits, or being hopeless of passing them, have turned their attention to humdrum matters. At any rate, they appear to have lost all interest in Cuba, and the 600,000 petitioners are left in the humiliating position of guests bidden to a dinner who arrive to find their hosts gone to bed. We think it would be more timely and appropriate if a petition were sent to Washington—not with 600,000 signatures, 1,000 would do if they were the right ones—praying that all telegrams passing between Wall Street and the Senate Chamber be published in The Congressional Record.

Nobody seems to doubt Gov. BLACK'S purpose to appoint "LOU" PAYN Superintendent of Insurance, but there are signs of reluctance among Republican Senators to vote for the confirmation of such an appointment. It is not subservience to PLATT that leads the Governor to make this choice, but his own preference. PAYN is the kind of man Gov. BLACK wants in the place, and besides, he wishes to reward him for services in helping to his nomination for Congress and for the Governorship. Moreover, it is intimated that Senators who do not vote for the confirmation of the Governor's choice will suffer at his hands in one way or another, which indicates his standard of political and official conduct and shows him to be not so much PLATT'S man as PLATT'S kind of a man, who needs no coercion to do the things desired.

There is said to be still very comfortable lying in PLATT'S Tioga graveyard. Isn't The Tribune a bit premature, however, in printing the portraits and biographies of the seven who voted for CHOATE at the Republican caucus? The portraits are evidently in mourning, and the sketches have a strong necrological flavor. But they may vote for PLATT on the joint ballot and congratulate him afterward. That is the present fashion among his old enemies. But if they hold out, he has their names, and The Tribune's pictures will serve for identification.

Dulce et decorum est pro Josepho mori.

The Liberal peers in the House of Lords are not to be told from Conservative peers at a glance, and it would be difficult to explain the distinction even after long examination. They are all Conservatives on questions of privilege, as most Englishmen would be if they had the luck to be Lords, and the "nuance" of the more advanced is rather old-fashioned Whig than modern Liberal. The selection of "the Liberal leader in the House of Lords" is thus a matter of small moment. The choice of Lord KIMBERLEY for the post, if it means anything, means that Lord ROSEBERY has taught the Liberal peers to distrust brilliancy. In truth, he did get his party into many scrapes and deeply shocked the House of which, unluckily for his ambitions, he is a member. Lord KIMBERLEY is safe not to offend through undue and untimely cleverness.

It is now reported that the trolley interests will control a majority in the Connecticut Senate upon any question arising out of the controversy between the electric companies and the old steam roads. There has been no room for doubt as to the existence of a considerable majority on the side of the electric roads in the House. The attitude of the Legislature appears to have stimulated the activity of the steam companies as exhibited in preparations to meet additional trolley competition by the use of electric power on the old steam-power tracks. The situation is a very interesting one, and it seems probable that the action of the Legislature will so tend to promote the use of electric force on the old roads that the substitution of this force for steam in that State will attract attention throughout the country.

It is startling to find that the conviction of ZUKER, the incendiary, and the imposition upon him of what is virtually a sentence for life, has had so little exemplary effect. Here comes MYER and attempts a crime as detestable and atrocious as that of ZUKER, with ZUKER'S fate fairly before his eyes. It may be that if ZUKER, instead of being locked up, had been put to death, his fate would have had a more deterrent effect upon his successor. But that is not a practical consideration, since it is quite certain that public opinion would not sanction the making capital of any offense which does not take human life. There is an effectual remedy for incendiarism of the kind to which New York has been exposed, and that is the refusal of the insurance companies to take risks on the kind of property which it is the object of the incendiaries to destroy. Tenement houses could and would continue to be insured and insurable; but if the property of the tenants in them were unprotected by insurance it would be more secure from the risk of any but accidental fires. As a matter of fact, the proportion of tenants in the class of tenement houses in which the "fire bugs" operate who insure their belongings is comparatively small. The majority trust to luck. It is only the incendiary tenants whose property is certain to be "fully covered by insurance."

An appeal of the State Charities Aid Association for financial support is printed in another column. This organization not only serves to make our public charities more effective and to give direction to the efforts of private charity, but by its watchful and well-directed action it has saved many times as much money to the public as it costs to do its work. There is apt to be much waste of labor and of resources in the conduct of charities, public and private, and an association of this kind is an agency of economy as well as effectiveness. It is deserving of liberal support.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The women of St. Louis want representation on the School Board, and as the simplest way of securing it have had a bill drawn up which, if passed, will put an end to the existing masculine monopoly of school management in the State of Missouri. It provides that in all towns, cities, and school districts, the governing body of the schools shall be composed of an equal number of men and women, and no board shall be composed of more than twelve members. They have issued a long and eloquent petition to voters, asking support for their measure and giving many good reasons why it should become a law.

—Arrangements for celebrating an anniversary of considerable interest to the western part of this State are to be made by the Livingston County Historical Society at its annual meeting in Geneseo today. On the 15th of next September it will be just a hundred years since the Seneca Indians met in council at Big Tree, near Geneseo, and sold to ROBERT MORRIS all their remaining lands west of the Genesee River, with the exception of eleven tracts of various sizes, which they reserved to their own use. This speculation proved to be an unlucky one for MORRIS, and he was finally obliged to mortgage his Western New York property to the so-called Holland Land Company, which, by the foreclosure of the mortgage, acquired full title. Thereupon the territory was surveyed, and in 1801 the famous old land office of the Holland Company was opened at Batavia, where tracts were quickly sold to settlers, and the permanent opening up of that part of the State began.

—For all that the people of Chicago are so intensely practical, fads and delusions of various kinds flourish vigorously in that city, and a surprising number of its inhabitants do not hesitate to declare their belief in the theories invented and exploited under the name of "Christian Science" by that eminently persuasive woman, the Rev. MARY BAKER G. EDDY. There are now so many followers of this person's doctrines in Chicago that they have determined to erect what the local papers say will be a magnificent marble temple, although, as the accepted plans call for the expenditure of only $75,000, it seems likely that the building would not excite much awe on Morningside Heights. But, be that as it may, the "First Church of Christ, Scientist," as these little sensitive sectaries propose to call it, is to be "imbued with the subtle charm and refinement of the most beautiful of Greek orders, the Ionic of the Erechtheion of the Acropolis," which all writers, it seems, "agree was almost faultless in its art." The structure is to have pillars and a loggia, and a storm vestibule, and stained glass windows, and an auditorium up stairs, and all the other well-known characteristics of Greek architecture. The gravity and enthusiasm with which the Chicago papers discuss the plans for this building are truly charming.

—A dead whale drifted ashore recently near Bournemouth, on the south coast of England, and though not very large, as whales go, it being only sixty feet long, yet it threatened soon to become a most inconvenient addition to the list of this seaside resort's attractions. At first nobody seemed to know what action to take, but finally some ingenious person suggested that the Government Receiver of Wrecks was the proper official to rid the town of its gigantic nuisance. This view of the matter met with general approval, and the local Coroner was especially glib in meeting the Receiver's objections that, by no manipulation of words, could it be made out that a whale was a wreck. After long argument the Receiver yielded the point, but all he would do was to sell the cetacean derelict at auction. Rain fell heavily on the appointed day, but that did not prevent some 500 people from gathering on a pier near which the poor creature lay. They came, however, more for the purpose of seeing who would make such a purchase than to take chances by bidding. After much entreaty, the auctioneer elicited an offer of £5 from a rash individual, who turned pale as minute after minute passed and no competitor for his prize appeared. Meanwhile the wily auctioneer dwelt eloquently on the obvious fact that his hearers were missing the opportunity of a lifetime to get a whale at a bargain, and finally this appeal, as might have been expected, had its usual effect on the feminine mind. This was proved by a bid of £6 which came from a handsomely dressed woman who had been watching the sale, and who could not by any possibility have had use for even one of the forty tons of meat and bone of which she risked becoming the owner. She escaped, however, for two scientific gentlemen came up just then, and one of them finally secured the whale for £27.

PERSONAL.

—Lord LANSDOWNE, the English Secretary of State for War, is not worrying at present about Russian designs on India, the fate of the arbitration treaty, or the new little war in Central Africa which he has on his hands. Instead, he has been devoting his powerful mind to the formulation of this circular memorandum to general officers commanding: "A report having been received in the department to the effect that it is getting the fashion in some regiments for young officers to shave the upper lip, the Secretary of State for War requests that you will be so good as to take such steps as you may think necessary to insure the provisions of Queen's regulations being adhered to." The regulation to which his Lordship refers directs all army officers to be clean shaven except as to the upper lip, which must in no case be touched by the razor. Curiously enough, English naval officers are allowed to wear full beards if they choose, but if they shave at all it must be completely—that is, the upper lip as well as the cheeks and chin must be denuded.

—In the death of CHARLES MARON, Paris has lost a resident who was—perhaps—a descendant of VERGIL. The chief reasons for believing this are that he himself believed it, that he came of an ancient Mantuan family, and that its members are all firmly convinced that in their veins run a few drops of the poet's blood. These are not conclusive arguments, it must be confessed, and yet there is no particular reason why MARON'S claim may not have some foundation in fact. He was eighty years old, and had long been a well-known figure in the Latin Quarter. His brother, EUGENE MARON, served LAMENNAIS, as secretary, and CHARLES was himself a man of letters, having especially devoted his attention to the history of French architecture and sculpture. He was very sociable, a brilliant talker, and full of anecdote. Regularly on each successive New Year's Day the inhabitants of the Mantuan village from which he came, nearly all of them rejoicing in the patronymic of Maro, and regarding him as their chief, sent him a letter of congratulation, and the last missive arrived just a week ago, to delight the heart of the old man as he was on the eve of setting out on his long journey.

—Harvard University is to place in St. Saviour's Church, London, three windows in honor of the founder of the institution. JOHN HARVARD was baptized in this church nearly 300 years ago, and the windows are to form a part of the general renovation and adornment that for some years have been going on in this church, which is one of the most interesting structures of the kind in London. The site has been used for religious purposes since, in Saxon times, a convent was erected on it. St. SWITHIN turned the nuns out and replaced them by monks, who lived there till HENRY VIII. confiscated the property. The first church on the spot was built in 1106. This was burned, and the present structure was erected in 1208. In it JAMES I. was married to JOHANNA BEAUFORT, and among those buried in it are EDMUND SHAKESPEARE, a player and brother to WILLIAM; JOHN GOWER, who lived near the church, and was its generous benefactor; JOHN FLETCHER, the collaborateur with BEAUMONT; and that other witty dramatist, PHILIP MASSINGER. Each of these and many other less famous worthies are to be commemorated in the windows of the restored church.

—Charges against military men seem to produce different effects up North and down South. In this region accusations of drunkenness, ignorance and deception were wiped out, and consigned, apparently, to eternal oblivion by the simple process of shortening by part of one day the official term of the accuser. In South Carolina people are more sensitive. A Charleston paper, for instance, the other day copied from one in Augusta a little paragraph which told how "a gentleman prominent in military affairs" has been thrown from his horse in front of a blacksmith shop and considerably bruised and shaken up. To this anecdote the Charleston editor added these words: "Does anybody know whether Gen. JOHN G. WATTS has been in Augusta within the past week? He is the only gentleman prominent in military affairs in South Carolina just now, we believe." Only this and nothing more, and yet this little insinuation—of what we are quite at a loss to imagine—filled the heart of Gen. WATTS and his friends with wild indignation. The offended officer, who is both Adjutant General and Inspector General of the South Carolina National Guard, started by train from Columbia for Charleston the moment he saw the item, and, accompanied by his friend, Major BARNEY EVANS, hastened to the editorial rooms of the impolite newspaper in search of something that is vaguely described as "satisfaction." It rather hurts the story that they could find nobody willing to admit that he wrote the obnoxious words, so the visit ended in nothing more tragical than a few repetitions of "scoundrel" and "outrage." One shudders to think, however, what torrents of blood would have flowed if Gen. WATTS, instead of being jollied for his monopoly of military prominence, had been charged with decorating his trousers with superfluous stripes, his tent with multitudinous brown bottles, or his manual of arms with heterodox commands.

Claims of the State Charities Aid Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The State Charities Aid Association appeals to its friends and the public for support in the important undertakings in which it is engaged, and in justification of this appeal it relies upon the substantial public benefit derived from its work in the last twenty-five years in aiding and guarding the dispensation of public charity. The completion of the system of caring for the insane in State hospitals has resulted in a saving to the people of the State estimated at $1,500,000 annually. This plan was first proposed by this association, and its final and universal adoption throughout the State by successive acts of legislation was the result of an eight-years' campaign of agitation and education, of unstinted time and personal effort, including the visitation of every county asylum and poorhouse in the State and the public exposure of the gross abuses in the local public institutions inherited from former generations.

The dependent insane have profited most by the change, but every taxpayer in the State has shared in the gain.

Another reform which the association has advocated for years in its publications, in the press, before the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and before the State Board of Charities and the City Board of Estimate and Apportionment was to place some check upon the alarming increase in the number of children and adults supported at public expense, too often resulting in the pauperization of the beneficiaries or of their natural guardians and imposing upon the public the support of persons who should be supported by themselves or their parents. Early in the present year, through the joint action of the State Board of Charities and the city authorities, this result was secured after arduous labors in that direction by this association. The appointment of examiners to inspect the condition of the recipients of such charity in private institutions was made, and an examination into the character and circumstances of the parents of nearly 16,000 children thus supported by the city was begun. At the date of the latest official reports the circumstances of 8,616 had been inquired into, and in 1,102 cases out of these it was found that the children were not proper subjects of public charge, their parents being either non-residents or being able or willing to support their children. All these 1,102 children were being paid for by the city at rates varying from $104 to $110 per year. The result of this investigation has already been a saving to the city of more than $114,608 in the year, and as yet less than half of the cases have been inquired into.

These are two notable instances in which the work of this association for humanitarian and public ends has resulted in great saving to the taxpayers of the city and State. The recital might be indefinitely extended, for there is no department of public charity in which the influence of this association and of the beneficent legislation it has secured is not felt.

In order to continue its good work it is necessary that the association, which receives no support from the public Treasury, should be aided by its friends. It gives no direct relief in charity, but it aims to secure, and does secure constantly, a wiser and kinder administration of charity at the hands of the public, and it helps to make the public money so expended do the most possible good. Its annual expenditure, administered with strict economy, amounts to about $8,000, but it really needs an income of from $10,000 to $12,000 to enable it to do its work more thoroughly and efficiently—work which, apart from its humanitarian results, has been followed, as shown above, by a large saving to the taxpayers of this city and State.

The close of the present year shows a deficit, and important undertakings which the association ought to prosecute for the public benefit are imperiled by delay and anxiety as to financial support. It therefore earnestly appeals to its friends and the public for subscriptions equal to its annual expenditures and for an endowment fund of $50,000 as a basis of assured income in the future. Contributions should be sent to Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer, Room 503, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
President.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
Chairman Finance Committee.
New York, Dec. 25, 1896.

Praise from Sir Hubert.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hearty thanks for your bright, brave, independent, and thoroughly clean paper, that does not soil the tablecloth at our breakfast table, nor poison our minds with fumes from the social sewers!

Your Saturday issue is especially valuable for its well-selected religious intelligence, and if I were still the pastor of a church I should recommend my Sunday-school teachers to use its excellent "International Sunday-school lessons."

Success and long life to the paper first made famous by Henry J. Raymond!

Yours for clean journalism,
THEODORE L. CUYLER.
Brooklyn, Jan. 16, 1897.

OHIO AND THE DISTRICT.

From The Washington Star.

We hear the echoing tread of that immense, determined throng;
They are marching from Ohio with a force twelve thousand strong.
'Tis told that neither storm nor flood nor protest e'er can stay
These dauntless men of conquest when they've once got under way.

Twelve thousand brawny patriots! Each straining every nerve,
To climb to some position where his country he can serve!
It fills our hearts with sadness when we note that it may be
Scarce possible to keep them all in Washington, D. C.

Of course—omitting to pay heed to all the prior claims
Of men who make our city proud at mention of their names,
The first whom this community would trust its work to do—
Forgetting such as these, we might accommodate a few.

We could give the post of marshal to a politician's needs,
And another could, as heretofore, record the District deeds.
We could trust a strange postmaster with our billet doux and bills,
And another could, perhaps, be placed as register of wills.

And, to assist appointing powers to happiness and peace,
"Collector of the Port" is left, or "Major of Police."
But we warn this meteor-shower, which in our sky sets forth to shine,
That we've first rate local talent in the office-holding line.

Twelve thousand from Ohio! 'Tis indeed a how d'ye do!
Though counted most minutely, posts are scandalously few!
So haste, ye legislators, to create them by the score,
For we need eleven thousand berths, and several hundred more!

JOHN HARE IN "CASTE"

THE BEST MODERN ENGLISH COMEDY ACTED AGAIN.

An Unusually Sympathetic and Very Pleasing Performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre—Other Theatrical Incidents.

Intellectual, or supposedly intellectual, folks frequently sneer at the contemporary theatre. They declare it has no claims to their respect; that it is trivial and often vulgar, that its best work is pictorial, that it is not "literary," that it is, in short, "not worth while."

Well, the theatre thrives, in spite of its detractors, and in spite of the speculators in plays and actors who frequently seem to have less judgment than any other class or set of business men; in spite of the lack of "schools," endowments and subsidies; in spite of high salaries and a fickle public.

The current theatrical season has done much to encourage those persons, who know the theatre well, and believe in it, in the hope that it will survive, that the flowers of drama will blossom anew, and that there will be "palmy days" in the future, "palmier" and more glorious than those of the storied past.

A man or woman who could sit through such a performance as that of T. W. Robertson's "Caste," the best English comedy, speaking broadly, the present generation has produced, at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, and not feel the better for it, is a sorry specimen of humanity. The season has brought forth more elaborate, more ambitious, and more pretentious representations; but it has, thus far, given us nothing more up-lifting, more effective in its appeal to the sympathies, or more delightful. It was, indeed, such a performance as rarely comes in the view of the professional reviewer of plays. It compelled tears, through which smiles continually shone; it held the attention enrapt; it was charming, stirring, and convincing.

It was not, to be sure, free from artistic defects. The novice in criticism could point out a dozen of them. The well-seasoned reviewer will be apt to content himself with expressing his regret that the technical resource of Miss Oram falls so far short of her powers of appreciation; that the personal charm, vivacity, and artistic comprehension of Miss Harvey are not combined with a better vocal method, and fewer eccentricities of pronunciation. Miss Harvey was a charming Polly, but the finest touch of art was lacking in her "scenes," which were designed for Marie Wilton, and have been rendered here by Mary Gannon and other comediennes of the first rank.

As for Mr. Hare's portrayal of Eccles, the vociferous sot, it is technically flawless. It is new and original, inasmuch as the comedian has studied the rôle for himself, with no reference to "points" made by others, and has adapted its humor and its irony, so far as possible, to his own personality. It has the merits of distinctness of conception, accurate skill of expression, and, above all, moderation. Its external or superficial traits are all admirable, and not a button or pocket flap in his costumes is out of place. The countenance denotes the hypocrisy and latent shrewdness of the old loafer, as well as his conviviality. The portrayal is by no means deficient in personal humor, of a quality rather more dry than has been hitherto associated with Eccles, but not the less appreciable.

Yet this Eccles is, after all, a notable work of an admirable artist whose talent finds better expression in a somewhat different field. The intellectuality and fineness of the man, if not the best skill of the artist, are not exactly suited to the character. This is not said in a hypercritical spirit. Mr. Hare has done well to act Eccles, and he acts Eccles well. But it is not one of the rôles in which he will be best remembered.

From this point of view the only absolutely perfect portrayals in this revival of "Caste" are the Hawtree of Mr. Kerr and the Gerridge of Mr. Gilbert Hare, which are technically expert, and endowed with just the right personal quality. The performance of the scenes between these two has not been surpassed in a performance of English comedy within our memory. Mr. Kerr's Hawtree is not, perhaps, the fop of the sixties. His "haw-haw" is subdued. He is a gentleman, above everything, and a man of sensibility. Gilbert Hare denotes the traits of the honest, good-hearted, practical young English mechanic to the life.

Mr. Gillmore has the presence and the sympathy required for the rôle of George d'Alroy, and is a brave and handsome figure in his uniform. But he has not the tact of some of his associates, and his acting lacks finish. Miss Vaughn is a formidable and satisfactory Marquise.

But the charm of the performance lies in its earnestness and harmony and nice intelligence. These critical remarks are expected, and perhaps are needful, but "Caste" as it is now acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre creates an illusion of life, and that is the one great object of the stage.

To be sure, the sentiment of the thing is a trifle rococo. It has worn a little. But its remarkable merits of characterization, dialogue, and construction soon assert themselves. It may not all be essentially true, but we do not think of that while under the spell of this performance. Moreover, "Caste" asserts nothing, is not radical, and ought not to jar the feelings of the most confirmed cynic.

It shows both sides of the picture. It does not insist that "love levels rank and lays the shepherd's crook beside the sceptre." Not at all. Eccles is still a problem when the curtain falls, and Sam still carries with him the odor of putty.

Hon. George d'Alroy	Frank Gillmore
Capt. Hawtree	Frederick Kerr
Eccles	John Hare
Sam Gerridge	Gilbert Hare
Marquise de St. Maur	Susie Vaughan
Esther Eccles	Mona K. Oram
Polly	May Harvey

"THE SPORTING DUCHESS."

It Recalls Rose Coghlan to the Stage, and So It Is Welcome.

Such a crowd of people as there was at the Grand Opera House last night has rarely been seen at that historic place of amusement, unless it was in the famous old days which not quite all theatregoers are able distinctly to remember. For half an hour before the curtain rose there was a crush in front of the ticket taker that was as dense, though not so fierce, as those to be encountered on the Brooklyn Bridge at 6 P. M. None of the women caught in it screamed with agony, but a good many of them uttered hysterical squeaks, and the official persons who stood at and behind the gateway were so delighted by the spectacle that it did not once occur to them to form the folks arriving from different directions into separate lines, and so put an end to the unseemly and uncomfortable jam.

It would be pleasant to think, if one could, that this multitudinous gathering had collected to welcome Rose Coghlan back to public view and admiration, but the truth must be told, and the truth is that all these people were there to see "The Sporting Duchess," a ponderous and popular combination of scenery, horses, ancient situations, infantile humor, phrases of the sort called "clichés" in France, and acute virtues, and villainies still more acute. This statement is founded on the fact. When Miss Coghlan first appeared, radiant in velvet, feathers, and magnetic smilax, she received only a short round of applause, all of which seemed to come from the small part of the big audience that is not accustomed to look for amusement so far toward sunset. Had Miss Coghlan made her re-entrance on Broadway, the memory of recent events, to say nothing of pleasanter ones more remote, would have won for her a long and enthusiastic demonstration of regard, even if she had not looked half so well as she did, or been half so obviously prepared to act with all her wonted vigor, skill, and quick intelligence.

And it was the same as regarded the many other players in the cast who have had long experience as leaders of companies of their own, or who have gained the title of popular favorites in theatres where real plays are given. In the really remarkable list of names which the programme bore were those of J. H. Stoddart, Cora Tanner, Harry Lacy, Elita Proctor Otis, Louis Massen, and seven or eight more who have attracted something of public notice. All of these people can act, when opportunity offers, and all of them conscientiously tried to find such opportunities last night. They even succeeded in discovering them now and then, but the acting was so evidently an unauthorized interpolation of which the authors of the piece would have disapproved, that, very properly, a great majority of the audience paid not the slightest attention to it, but waited with eager expectation for the horses.

It is difficult to write about "The Sporting Duchess" with that serenity befitting the critic's mind—difficult, that is, if one happens to be so eccentric as not to like "The Sporting Duchess"—if one cannot help noting that, for all its "British wholesomeness," it has scenes rather more suggestive than any to which Dumas or Sardou resorts, and especially if one tries to explain to himself why so bad a specimen of its class has already scored half a dozen long runs and is about to score another. It has some moving episodes, indeed, but they are separated by arid wastes of narrative and description that must have been supplied by Marie Corelli, and stern reason totters in the endeavor to ascertain why hundreds and hundreds of folks can listen to these words, words, words without showing a sign of impatience.

Earl of Desborough	Louis Massen
Col. Donnelly	J. D. Walsh
Major Mostyn	Harry Lacy
Capt. Lord Chisholm	Beresford Webb
Capt. Bagot	Charles Harris
Hon. Guy Deamish	William Glover
Rupert Leigh	Julius B. Booth
Cyprian Streatfield	R. A. Roberts
Joe Omer	J. H. Stoddart
Dick Hammond	Harry Gibbs
Auctioneer	Joseph Kensington
Duchess of Milford	Rose Coghlan
Countess of Desborough	Cora Tanner
Mrs. Donnelly	Dorothy Rossmore
Annette Donnelly	Sara Converse
Mary Aylmer	Margaret Robinson
Vivian Darville	Elita Proctor Otis

VAN BIENE AT OLYMPIA.

The 'Cellist Makes His First Appearance in a New York Music Hall.

Auguste van Biene, the violoncellist, made his first appearance at Olympia Music Hall last night. A warm reception was accorded to him by a crowded house, to the feelings of which he was fully equipped to appeal. He played several selections, including "Home, Sweet Home," and "Ben Bolt," and in both of these familiar pieces he made his instrument sing with exquisite expression and feeling. In his virtuoso passages he displayed the technical skill which is to be expected from a performer who is an adept in finger work, and he commended himself to the favor of his audience by performances that were much simpler in technique, but brought out the singing quality of his instrument. On the music hall stage Mr. van Biene will undoubtedly prove successful.

There are many other good attractions this week at Olympia, including Louise Beaudet, who wears pretty costumes and sings in a commendable manner; Troja, a singing comedienne, who is clever, and Edwin Latell, a musical jester, who manages to make his audience laugh heartily. The remainder of the programme is taken up with other variety performers, and the skit, "Silly's Dinner," was repeated with Minnie Marywood as one of the performers. Leo Richardson, bicyclist, appeared in the Winter Garden entertainment on the roof.

OTERO, THE SPANISH DANCER.

Makes Her Appearance at Koster & Bial's—Other Good Features.

In a gown lavishly covered with various jewels Otero, the Spanish dancer and singer, made her appearance at Koster & Bial's last night. That she has grown prettier and has a more graceful stage presence than when she was here before is apparent. Her voice is improved, and she displays a suppleness when dancing that she has evidently acquired by good training during the seven years that have elapsed since her last visit.

Otero sings well enough, but dances better. Her performance of a Spanish fandango was neat and graceful, but she showed herself to better advantage in a cachuca, in which she was assisted by M. Aragon. She executed this dance with consummate grace, displaying each movement with a unique piquancy that called forth warm applause from a large assemblage. Otero is successful simply because she is original.

The rest of the bill, which was good, included some new performers that were clever. The Marco Twins were especially good, and the team, Marzelo and Millay, grotesque gymnasts and burlesque wrestlers, were warmly applauded for their droll act. Others were Joseph Goetz, the Zedoras, the sisters Merrilles, Lew Dockstader, and the five Osranis in a pantomime burlesque entitled "Georgette."

"A Social Highwayman" Again.

"A Social Highwayman," which succeeded "A Superfluous Husband" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, was as cordially welcomed as at its first production, the theatre being filled by a thoroughly appreciative audience. As wine gains bouquet with age, so has "A Social Highwayman" seemed to gain in mellowness and strength. Despite the perfectly maudlin sentiment which Courtier Jaffrey gives as the excuse for his career as a social adventurer, the absurdity of which has been pointed out in these columns, so cleverly did Joseph Holland tell the story that this was forgotten, the sympathy of the audience was readily enlisted for him, and they gave to the impossible character their tribute of tears when the tragic climax came. No better proof than this can be given as to the hold the story still has on an average mass of playgoers.

So well known to theatregoers is the story that there is no necessity at this time for a recital of the plot, nor does the clever acting of either E. M. Holland, as the devoted man servant to the sneaking hero-villain, Joseph Holland, call for discussion. Both are as charming bits in their way as ever, and in the developments of the plot they had the assistance of a sufficiently capable company to make the play move smoothly and forcibly. Stock scenery tended to make the setting for some of the scenes seem a bit out of place, but that was a trifle that was overlooked in the general excellence of the performance.

Georgia Cayvan's Tour.

Georgia Cayvan, whose professional tour of the country continues with signs of prosperity, has recently added to her repertory a light comedy called "Goblin Castle," by Elizabeth Bisland, which has been favorably received. The plot is similar to that of S. Theyre Smith's famous one-act piece, "My Uncle's Will," but is worked out more elaborately. The scene is in Ireland.

With this Miss Cayvan presents Thomas Haynes Bayly's long-familiar one-act comedy, "Tom Noddy's Secret," which she has renamed "The Little Individual." In the rôle of Gabrielle, which she first acted at a benefit performance at the Broadway Theatre Feb. 19, 1890, Miss Cayvan has a good opportunity. George Woodward has made a "hit" in the congenial rôle of old Tom Noddy.

G. W. Godfrey's ironical play called "Vanity Fair," which Miss Cayvan recently tried in Chicago, has been found wanting in the elements that secure popular favor. Her repertory includes, besides the two plays mentioned, "Squire Kate" and "Mary Pennington." The latter has been improved by some changes in the second act. Miss Cayvan contemplates the revival of one or two old plays of strong interest. She is acting in Brooklyn this week, and may appear again in New York this Spring.

Harlem Opera House.

"Sue," the domestic drama by Bret Harte and T. Edgar Pemberton, which was produced here last Fall, is on view at the Harlem Opera House this week. Annie Russell retains the rôle of the unsophisticated daughter of the plains, which she makes as effective as possible by her sincerity and skill. Joseph Wheelock, a vigorous but generally sympathetic actor, now appears as the husband. The cast otherwise is uncommonly strong, while the scenic dress is appropriate. The play promises to draw well.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—Sheik Hadji Tahar's troupe of Arabian acrobats give an interesting entertainment at Huber's Museum this week. Other attractions include a burlesque called "The Prince and the Pasha" and a variety show.

—"A Run on a Bank," a musical skit, is the attraction at the Murray Hill Theatre this week. The piece, which is amusing, serves to introduce some clever acrobatic song-and-dance work by Ward and Vokes, who present it.

—The Biograph, with its startling pictures of the Falls of Niagara and the Empire State Express, is on view at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week. The American Lilliputians appear in a new comic sketch, and the three sisters Macarte, wire rope performers, execute many clever feats.

—The views of interesting historical events exhibited by the cinematographe at the Eden Musée are attracting large crowds to that house. Two wax figures in the group of the Rulers of the World—King Oscar of Sweden and the King of Belgium—are also interesting to many visitors. The concerts by Koevessy's Orchestra will be given both afternoon and evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Two hundred members of the Catholic Club will attend the performance of "Shamus O'Brien" at the Broadway Theatre Jan. 20.

—Lawrence Hanley is the latest acquisition to the variety stage. He will make his first appearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house Feb. 1.

—"Wer War's?" will be presented for the first time at the Irving Place Theatre on Thursday and Heinrich Conried will appear as Dr. Klaus on Friday.

—Charles W. Butler, who plays the part of Jeb Tosh in "Thoroughbred," fell through an open gate into the well of the elevator shaft of the Rathbun House, Elmira, Friday last, and was somewhat injured. It is understood that he will be able to resume his part in a few days.

—The success of Teresa Carreno's first piano recital has induced Rudolph Aronson to give the second recital at Carnegie Hall next Thursday afternoon. This is the recital originally announced for the Waldorf, but the limited seating capacity there occasioned the change to a larger auditorium. Mme. Carreno has selected a comprehensive and strong programme.

TWO OPERAS PERFORMED.

Mme. Melba Indisposed Once Again and Mlle. De Vere Sings Violetta.

Mme. Melba has come to be known as the "great indisposed." For the seventh time this season she disappointed the public last night, when she was announced to sing Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata." Those who went to the Metropolitan Opera House were confronted at the door by announcements that, owing to the indisposition of Mme. Melba, her part would be taken at short notice by Mlle. Clementine De Vere. The announcement had a dampening effect on the ardor of the large audience, one of the largest and most brilliant of the season, except on the notable occasions. It was pretty difficult to stir up any enthusiasm, though the performance was far from being a bad one. Mlle. De Vere, who has recently been engaged as a regular member of the company, has been long and favorably known here as a concert singer. She has not been heard in opera until this season, though she brought with her a good reputation as a coloratura soprano. Her voice is hardly big enough to make a good effect in so large an auditorium as that of the Opera House, but she is a competent singer of light parts, and she was heard with pleasure last evening. She was particularly happy in her delivery of "Ah, fors e lui," and her "Sempre libera" was notable for the clearness and agility of its ornamental passages.

M. Salignac was an utterly insignificant Alfredo, and by force of comparison Signor Ancona, as Germont, became a glittering star of considerable magnitude. The ballroom scene was omitted from the performance. "La Traviata" was followed by "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which Mme. Calvé repeated her remarkably strong impersonation of the unhappy Santuzza. Signor Campanari was the Alfio, Signor Ceppi the Turiddu, and Miss Belina the Lola. Signor Bevignani conducted.

Louisville Managers Assign.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18.—The Bijou Amusement Company, composed of L. J. Encoignard, William Garvin, and J. E. Sackett, filed a deed of assignment to-day. The failure is due to the desertion on Saturday night of the stock company. Manager Sackett has been conducting the Bijou for fifteen weeks on the continuous performance plan, giving vaudeville turns between the acts of standard comedy dramas. The stock company deserted because of fear of prosecution for play piracy. Sackett has been engaged in a number of amusement adventures of the popular-price order in various States, notably at Pittsburg and Buffalo. The stock company will play an indefinite engagement at the Temple Theatre.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Good Day for the Bookmakers, Only Two Favorites Winning.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 18.—Only two favorites won in the races to-day, much to the satisfaction of the bookmakers.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Mamie G., 96, (Dorsey,) 3 to 1, won, driving, by a head; Pete Kitchen, 102, (Reiff,) 6 to 5, second by two lengths; Rhett Goods, 105, (Van Dusen,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:44¾. Billion, Plutus, Augustine, Montell, Bob Johnson, and Summer Coon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Sharon, 112, (Scherer,) 4 to 5, won by a length; Jack Hayes, 99, (Burns,) 5 to 2, second by a neck; Barney Adler, 104, (Beauchamp,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Candy, Redena, and Brescia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Triby, 102, (Morse,) 7 to 1, won, driving, by a neck; Van Brunt, 106, (Scherer,) even, second by a length; Kruna, 85, (Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Elyria, Remona, Linnette, and Anna Mayes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Irish Lady, 102, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, won by three lengths; R. O. Ban, 98, (Campbell,) 6 to 1, second by a neck; Maggie S., 94, (A. Barrett,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Viscount, Lonely, Robert Latta, and Glen Echo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Alto June, 92, (Songer,) 8 to 1, won, driving, by a nose; Win Slow, 104, (Armstrong,) 60 to 1, second by half a length; Stark, 94, (Clay,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:30¾. Nover, Heritage, Bob Clampett, Tom Sayre, Baal Gad, Otho, Altadena, and Romance also ran. Cluck ran away two and a quarter miles in the first break.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. High Test, 105, (Morse,) 4 to 5, won by two lengths; May Ashley, 100, (Hough,) 4 to 1, second by a neck; F. M. B., 105, (Scherer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Ettarre, Bombard, Gilfordham, and Lay On also ran.

MAY MOVE THE CLUBHOUSE.

Special Meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club for To-morrow.

A special meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club has been called by Commodore George J. Gould at the Waldorf to-morrow night. The report on the advisability of moving the clubhouse to Sea Gate will be the most important business considered. The majority of the members are in favor of making the move, and there is no doubt that it will be authorized.

Several yachtsmen who are not members of the Atlantic Club have signified their intention of joining it if the move is made.

Amendments to the racing rules and to the constitution and by-laws are also to be submitted. The racing rules are to be amended so that they will conform to those of other clubs. The rule suggested, however, for starting the yachts, which is similar to that adopted by the New York Yacht Club, is regarded as rather a poor one. It will take, according to this rule, one hour and twenty minutes to start the fleet. To each class is given a separate starting signal, and by the time the last boats are started the first will be nearly out to the lightship.

The yacht racing rule bunches the classes, and there is no long delay at the start. It is likely that the Union rule will be substituted for that proposed.

A New Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

The Pierce Wheelmen, a new cycling club, was organized at 1,080 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday evening. The officers of the club are: President—G. C. Barnard; Vice President—L. Emery; Secretary—W. S. Colt; Treasurer—E. Ellis; Captain—H. F. Mullins; Lieutenant—F. Hannah; Color Bearer—J. Naval; Bugler—H. J. Clark. A special meeting of the club will be held to-morrow night.

EDWARD J. IVORY ON TRIAL

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO USE EXPLOSIVES.

His American Counsel Allowed Only to Act as an Adviser—The Case Closely Watched by the United States Embassy.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The trial of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, of New York, who was arrested in Glasgow on Sept. 13 last charged with conspiracy to destroy life and property by the use of dynamite, was begun in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning, Justice Hawkins presiding. Ivory is accused of having engaged in a conspiracy with P. J. P. Tynan, alleged to have been the "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, who was so frequently mentioned during the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. T. H. Burke, Permanent Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on May 6, 1882; John F. Kearney of New York, J. Wallace, alias Haines of New York, and others.

Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and United States Consul General Patrick A. Collins were present in court.

Associated with the prisoner's counsel, which also includes Solicitor Charles Russell, son of the Lord Chief Justice of England, is Mr. John F. McIntyre, formerly Assistant District Attorney of New York County, who was engaged by Ivory's friends in New York to come to England and assist in his defense. It had been said that Mr. McIntyre would perhaps be permitted to plead in behalf of Ivory, but it is now known that his action in court will be limited to aiding the other counsel for the defense in an advisory capacity. Mr. McIntyre watched the proceedings closely, and occasionally conversed with the other lawyers as the case went on.

Ivory Pleaded Not Guilty.

Ivory was well dressed, and appeared to be perfectly composed. He pleaded not guilty.

After the prisoner's plea had been entered, Solicitor General Finlay proceeded to narrate the events leading up to the arrest of Ivory in Glasgow, beginning from the time he left New York. Mr. Taylor, for the defense, objected to the introduction into the case for the prosecution of anything that had taken place outside the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom which was calculated to operate to the prejudice of the prisoner. Justice Hawkins overruled the objection.

Mr. Finlay then stated to the Court and jury that there were two charges against the prisoner. The first of these charges, he said, was that of conspiring with Tynan and others to cause explosions endangering life, and the second charge was that of conspiring with the same parties to cause explosions which would endanger property. Mr. Finlay then went on to trace Ivory's movements and actions after his arrival in Great Britain. He next spoke of the prisoner's letters, in which, he said, the words "finding stock" meant finding agents. These letters, he contended, showed that the prisoner was acting in concert with Tynan and Kearney. The Solicitor General proceeded to read another letter, in which the prisoner had written these words: "Things look very bad for me as regards London stock; so much so that Billy Burt won't do." This letter, he said, proved that Ivory had been engaged in making inquiries in London similar to those he had made in Glasgow, in an attempt to engage men to cause an explosion. Counsel then read a letter written to Ivory by Tynan, in which the writer said: "We must have self-respecting men, not men who are losing their manhood through drink. We are both capable of doing the business personally in any event."

Several Witnesses Examined.

The first witness called was Julius Opholser, a waiter employed in the Victoria Hotel, in Amsterdam. Opholser produced the register of the Victoria Hotel, showing the arrival on Aug. 30, 1896, of an American who gave the name of Wilkins. He was accompanied by a man supposed to be a German.

Clerks employed in the St. Pancras Station Hotel, in London, identified the prisoner as having arrived at the hotel on Aug. 26 last and registered under the name of Edward Bell.

A chemist named Peckham identified Ivory as having applied to him for the purchase of a large quantity of sulphuric acid. Thomas Hastings, a chemist in Holloway Road, testified that Ivory had called at his place of business and asked to purchase twenty-five pounds of chlorate of potash, saying that he wanted it for the purpose of making experiments. Solicitor Taylor, for the defense, cross-examined the witness with great severity as to the identity of the prisoner, as the man who had called at his laboratory.

Witnesses from Antwerp were called to testify, when Mr. Taylor interposed, saying that no sufficient foundation had been laid by the prosecution upon which to show concerted purpose or action on the part of Ivory with the other alleged conspirators, Tynan, Kearney, and Haines. Ivory and the others, he admitted, had been seen drinking together, and there had also been an exchange of letters between the prisoner and Tynan, but these circumstances furnished no evidence of the existence of a conspiracy. The admission of the Antwerp testimony was postponed.

The manager of the Hotel Havre, at Havre, testified to the arrival of four men at his hotel who were supposed to have been Ivory and his three alleged associates. The court then adjourned.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Measures to Prevent the Importation of the Disease.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.—The bubonic plague which is ravaging this city is growing worse daily, and the flight of the inhabitants is increasing. It is estimated that nearly, if not actually, two-thirds of the population of the city have fled to the country towns or to other cities, and in many instances have carried the contagion with them.

The returns issued by the health authorities to-day show that there have been 3,636 cases and 2,592 deaths from the disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day took action with reference to the bubonic plague which is so widespread in India by issuing a circular letter reimposing at all foreign ports and places infected or suspected of being infected with plague the United States quarantine regulations of 1894 relating to cholera. Passengers and crews who have been exposed to infection are to be detained a period of not less than fifteen days from the last possible exposure.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Dutch steamer Schiedam, Capt. Duit; from Amsterdam for New York, returned on Jan. 16, her machinery having been found to be defective.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the British steamer City of Canterbury, from the Clyde, Dec. 2, for Calcutta, has been wrecked at Hooghly Point. All on board reached shore in safety.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A meeting of the Liberal peers was held to-day for the purpose of choosing a leader of the party in the House of Lords in succession to the Earl of Rosebery. The Earl of Kimberley was elected and accepted the post.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Port Louis, Maritius, says that the British troop ship Warren Hastings was wrecked off the Island of Reunion on Jan. 14. No lives were lost. The crew of the ship and the troops that were on board have arrived at Port Louis.

COUNT CASTELLANE'S HEIR.

A Son Born to the Countess Early Yesterday Morning.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A son was born to the Countess Castellane at 1 o'clock this morning. Mother and child are doing well.

The Countess Castellane was formerly Miss Anna Gould of this city, the second daughter of the late Jay Gould. She married Count Jean de Castellane in this city on March 4, 1895. The marriage was celebrated at the house of George Gould. The bridegroom was the son of the Marquis de Castellane, and was related to the Talleyrands. The new heir to the Castellanes has received many handsome and valuable gifts from his uncles and aunts in this country.

THE CZAR NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Prof. Bergmann Has Not Received the Summons to St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—Despite the fact that the Czar has sent for Dr. Bergmann, the distinguished German surgeon, to come to St. Petersburg to perform an operation upon his Majesty, his condition is not at all dangerous. The operation to be performed is simply the removal of a small exostosis at the side of the scar of the wound inflicted upon the Czar's head by a fanatical Japanese when his Majesty, then the Czarowitch, was traveling in Japan nearly six years ago. His Majesty's medical attendants attribute his present condition to the fatigue incident to his recent travels.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Prof. Bergmann, the eminent German physician who was reported yesterday to have been summoned to St. Petersburg to perform an operation on the Czar, to-day says that he has not received the summons.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Forecast of the Document to be Read in Parliament To-day.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The customary dinners on the eve of the meeting of Parliament were given to-night. Lord Salisbury's dinner was given at his residence, 20 Arlington Street, his guests including several Unionist peers and the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Queen's speech opening the session, which will be read in Parliament to-morrow.

The speech was read to the guests. The forecasts of its contents concur in stating that they are nothing remarkable. It will refer in the usual terms to the peaceful relations of Great Britain with the other powers, and will lay stress upon the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. There will be a vague and unimportant reference to Turkey, and an expression of sympathy for India in the trouble that has befallen her in the shape of the plague and famine. Mention will be made of the Anglo-Egyptian campaign in the Soudan, and of the suppression of the Matabele revolt in South Africa.

A forecast of the principal home affairs that will be treated of in the speech has neretofore been made by The United Associated Presses. There will be the creation of an Agricultural Board for Ireland, the question of education in England, and the Employers' Liability bill.

YALE FRESHMEN SUBDUED.

No Disturbance at the Annual Glee Club Concert.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—The festivities of promenade week at Yale were at their height to-day. This afternoon was given up to official teas and receptions by all the classes. To-night was devoted to the annual Glee Club concert and the class germans. The concert was held in the Hyperian Theatre.

The freshmen, who had threatened to make themselves heard, were subdued.

The Faculty to-day took precautionary measures to prevent a disturbance at the concert. They gave formal notice that if disturbances occurred the same result would follow—a prohibition of baseball contests with Harvard and Princeton. Class leaders scattered through the house to enable them to "spot" any disturbing member of the class. Big athletes sat in different parts of the gallery and prevented any attempt at a demonstration.

Elisha Garrison of Colorado Springs led the senior german, F. H. Simmons of Brooklyn the junior, Harold Chester of New Hampshire and W. S. Griswold of Erie, Pa., the sophomore. The week's festivities close to-morrow with the junior promenade.

Twenty-fifth District Leaders.

The Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District organized for the year, at the Seneca Club, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night. John J. Scannell was unanimously re-elected leader by a rising vote, but there was a fight for the associate leadership between Augustus T. Docharty, ex-Secretary of the Dock Board, and Abraham Bernard, in which the latter won by a vote of 42 to 23. The associate leader last year was Edward Kearney, who was for the gold standard in the last campaign. Mr. Kearney was not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Bernard is Clerk of the Sixth Judicial District Court.

Buried Under a Fallen Wall.

A partition in a building in Thirteenth Avenue, between Horatio and Gansevoort Streets, which is being torn down, fell yesterday and injured badly Antonio Moscarel, Cono Cirone, and Giuseppe Cisserel, laborers, of 555 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. Moscarel's skull was probably fractured. Five other men were partially buried by the fallen wall, but not severely hurt. The falling of the partition was due to its bulging, a lot of rubbish having been thrown between the lathing and brick wall. Superintendent Charles Hart and Foreman Frank Reilly were arrested.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Franklin Beames.

Franklin Beames, a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club and senior member of the law firm of Beames & Jenkins, at 170 Broadway, this city, died suddenly of apoplexy at the house of a friend in West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday morning. Mr. Beames retired the night before in his usual good health, but was taken sick about 8 o'clock and died before medical aid could be summoned. The body was taken to Mr. Beames's home in Brooklyn, at 43 Reid Avenue.

Mr. Beames was born in Houston Street, this city, Oct. 19, 1848. He studied law with his uncle, Charles Hart, who was at that time one of the most prominent lawyers in the city, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1876. Outside of his law business Mr. Beames passed most of his time in yachting. He was one of the oldest members of the club. Years ago he owned the old schooner yacht Kangaroo, and won a great many races. His latest acquisition was the Albatross. He was a member of the regular Democratic General Committee of Kings County and was active in the politics of Brooklyn. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of Friends.

Mr. Beames never married. His nearest relative was an aunt, Miss Imogene Hart of Orange Valley, N. J.

The funeral will take place from the house Wednesday morning, and the burial will be in Greenwood.

James Phillips Wallace.

James Phillips Wallace died at his home, 14 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Wallace was born on a farm near Troy, N. Y., April 14, 1816. He was senior member of the firm of Wallace & Wicks, well known on the Produce Exchange. He framed the charter of the Produce Exchange, and was one of its founders. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and President of the Guarantee and Indemnity Company of this city until its reorganization. Mr. Wallace was also connected with the Central Trust Company, the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and a number of other financial institutions. For many years he was a member of the Church of the Pilgrims. He leaves a widow. The funeral will take place Wednesday at 2 P. M. The burial will be in Greenwood.

Sister Dolores.

A dispatch from Peekskill yesterday announced the death of Sister Dolores of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, at the Mother House of St. Gabriel, in that city, after a lingering illness.

Sister Dolores was born in England, and was about sixty years of age. She came out to this country to teach in Florida, and in 1871 she joined the sisterhood in New York. Later she was placed at the head of the School of St. Gabriel's in Peekskill, and there she remained until 1882, when she came to New York, and was engaged in the mission work of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and also worked among the poor of Trinity Church for ten years.

On account of failing health she returned to St. Gabriel's, in Peekskill. Her funeral will take place to-morrow.

Jacob Bechhold.

Jacob Bechhold died at his home, 100 East Seventy-first Street, of heart failure, Sunday, in his sixty-second year. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country when he was two years old. He lived for thirty-five years in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, this State, and was prominent there in business and public matters. He retired from active life ten years ago. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning. The burial will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery. He leaves a wife and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

—Henry J. Yates, Police Justice of Jamestown, N. Y., ever since the city was chartered, died yesterday.

—Col. Seddon, head of the firm of Walter & Co. of Bristol, Quebec, and Chicago, and formerly British Consul at Chicago, died Sunday at Pereira, Portugal.

—Daniel Simmons, for many years a builder of dams in various parts of New England, died yesterday at his home in Blackstone, Mass., aged eighty-two.

—William H. Risley died Sunday at his home in Berlin, Conn. Mr. Risley represented Berlin in the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1871 and again in 1875.

—W. W. Rousseau of Troy, N. Y., organist of the Church of the Holy Cross, died yesterday. Mr. Rousseau was associated with the late Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker in the compilation of the Tucker Hymnal.

—Roe Stephens, Secretary and Treasurer of the Roe Stephens Manufacturing Company of Detroit, died yesterday, aged about fifty-three years. A few years ago he was in the music business in Detroit, and published The Amphion, a musical journal which obtained a wide circulation.

—The Rev. Henry S. A. Patterson, Methodist, of Old Orchard, Me., dropped dead in the street there Sunday while on his way to church. He was seventy-eight years of age, and had been engaged in the ministry about half a century, holding parishes in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

—Mrs. Elenor C. Leggett, a well-known woman doctor, died at her home, on Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, last night, after an illness which lasted two years. She was sixty years of age, and until the time she was stricken practiced medicine. Among her patients were some of the first families in this and surrounding villages.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. **Winamac.** E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIED.

FALKENBERG—ELMORE.—July 28, 1896, E. S. Falkenberg and Charlotte L. Elmore.

DIED.

ADAM.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 18, 1897, Sarah Sampson Adam, widow of John H. Adam and daughter of the late Isaac Sampson.
Funeral services at her late residence, 13 East 40th St., on Thursday, Jan. 21, at 10 A. M. Interment at Oyster Bay, L. I.

BEAMES.—On Monday, Jan. 18, 1897, of apoplexy, Franklin Beames, in the 48th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONTENCIN.—On Sunday, Jan. 17, after a short illness, at his late residence, 161 East 80th St., Louis Contencin.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. John Baptiste, 76th St., near Lexington Av., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.
Boston, Bangor, and Chicago papers please copy.

DESPARD.—On Monday, Jan. 18, Mrs. Susan A. Despard, widow of Richard B. Despard.
Funeral at 133 Waverley Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Wednesday, Jan. 20. Please omit flowers.

GREENWOOD.—Entered into rest Sunday, Jan. 17, at her late residence, New Brighton, S. I., Mary H

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000.
58 Liberty St and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds
Deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement
DATED JULY 12, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has called a general meeting of the holders of the above certificates, their representatives and assigns, to be held at the office of The State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, January 28th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., in pursuance of Article ELEVENTH of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 12th, 1894, for the purpose of authorizing the Committee to sell the Western Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Division First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of said Company, or any of them, held by the said Committee, or to carry out a reorganization of either Division of the said railroad upon the foreclosure of the mortgages securing said bonds or otherwise, or to take any other action thereon, or upon the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds deposited with the said Committee, which it may deem expedient, and for such other purposes as may be brought before the meeting.

Dated New York, January 16, 1897.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
J. G. McCULLOUGH,
G. J. WETZLAR,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
WILLIAM BASSET,
Committee.

NEW YORK, January 9th, 1897.
To the Holders of
Kings County Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds,
AND
Fulton Elevated Railway Co.
First Mortgage Bonds.

At the request of holders of a large amount of the above Bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests.

Bondholders will please send to any member of the Committee their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings, and they will be duly advised of any action that may be taken looking to their protection.

AUGUST BELMONT, 23 Nassau St.
WM. A. READ, 16 Nassau St.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, 65 Cedar St.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

Bondholders desirous of uniting in movement already projected in the interest of a considerable body of holders are invited to send their names and addresses and amounts of their holdings to the undersigned.

J. R. LOOMIS, Sec'y, 40 Wall St., N. Y.
Or,
DOUGLAS & JONES, 24 Broad St., N. Y.
Dated January 16th, 1897.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 264, dated Jan. 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 305, dated April 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 309, dated May 3, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary,
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

RETIREMENT OF MOBILE CITY BONDS.
Mobile, Jan. 11, 1897.
The following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) numbered 4898, 3481, 3587, and 3762, were this day drawn for retirement, in accordance with law, and will be paid on presentation by the First National Bank of Mobile on the first day of February, 1897, with interest for one month.
Said bonds will cease to bear interest after that date. CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Depository.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong. Bouyant at the opening. Large profit taking. Decidedly firm undertone shown. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

Yesterday's opening hour of the Stock Exchange was in many ways exceptional. Transactions aggregated more than they have lately averaged for whole days at a time. There was strength in everything. Practically every stock quoted reached figures recently unprecedented.

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In brokers' offices there were customers yesterday who have not been seen in Wall Street for many a day past. The display of confidence presented by the activity and strength of last Saturday was sufficient to encourage the reappearance of a large part of that "public" whose interests, one way or the other, dominate the market. This bears out amply the theory of stock-market veterans that any show of resolute confidence on the part of Wall Street itself is always sufficient to attract the co-operation of outsiders.

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It is not only, however, that Wall Street's confidence again directed Wall Street's activity, for the influence of Wall Street's faith in better business conditions has never yet failed to encourage confidence in every part of the financial and commercial world. If Wall Street now by its activity and its show of confidence reflected in the material way of improved market quotations, is able to produce such material effects, there ought not to be much question about the expedition of the feeling that we are at the threshold of good times. There is no question about the confidence of Wall Street. Yesterday the market made this conspicuously plain.

***

While the market was showing its greatest activity, a profit-taking movement developed, and quotations ran off sharply. Practically most of the gains made in the boominess of the early part of the day were lost. Some conspicuous stocks closed lower than they did on Saturday. Nobody, however, identified with the market's betterment seemed to see in this reaction any substantial reason for discouragement.

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As a matter of fact, many of the most important interests identified with the early development of the market showed at the very beginning an indisposition to see quotations go forward without some substantial recessions. To their mind, value is in conservative slowness.

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Generally there was a feeling in Wall Street at the close of business yesterday that the reaction might go a little further. But on all sides there was an agreement among authorities of consequence that we are in for an advancing market, which will continue a long time.

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Government bonds were firm. The active issues closed unchanged. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 120⅜, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111¼.

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In State bonds, $11,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61¾@62.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	½	Lake Shore	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf..	¾	Met. Traction	1⅜
Am. Tob. pf.	1¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	2½	M. & S. L. 2d pf.	⅝
Can. Southern	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	N. Y. Central	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	P. & R. 1st pf., W. I.	1½
Del., L. & West.	2¾	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	½
Illinois Central	⅞	Standard R. & T.	½
Illinois Steel Co.	2	U. S. Leather	½
Laclede Gas	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	1
L. E. & Western	1⅞		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	⅝	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	½	Nor. Pacific pf.	⅝
Chi. Bur. & Q.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	1½
Chicago Gas	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅛	Union Pacific	½
Consol. Gas	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Western Union	½
Long Island	2½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	3¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1	Minn. & St. L. con.	1
Beech Creek 1st	3	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
Can. Southern 2d	1	N. C. & St. L. con.	1
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 2d con.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certfs.	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. con.	1	Oregon Imp. 1st	1¼
Erie 1st Mtge.	5⅜	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	So. P. of N. M. 1st	1½
Ga. Pacific 1st	1	Standard R. & T. 6s	1⅜
Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s	2	Texas Pac. 1st	1
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1⅜	Union El. 1st	1
Jefferson 1st	1	Va. Mid. gen.	1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	2	Wabash deb. B	2½
Lake Shore Div. 7s	1	W. N. Y. & Pac. 1st	1

BONDS DECLINED.

L. E. & West 1st 5s	3¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $81,209,999; balances, $5,434,652; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $310,070.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 2⅝@2 13-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates, $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.85@$4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18⅞ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium.

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In the opinion of many market authorities the reduction in time-money rates made last week, coupled with the further large increase in bank deposits, as shown by Saturday's statement, in all probability will have a depressing effect upon the money market.

It is pointed out that borrowers of time money have been holding off for some time in expectation of a weakening on the part of the lenders that would give them cheaper money. The liberality of the banks in the time-money department and their disposition to accept lower rates will not hasten the borrowers now. All indications point to an easy market for months to come. The bank having once reduced time rates are likely to do so again. There is certainly no reason to expect an advance, and borrowers are altogether likely to hold off as long as they can, expecting a further decline.

It is also claimed that the cut in rates for time money is an indication of a coming drop in call rates. It would seem impossible that the banks can continue in their agreement to hold call money up to 2 per cent., particularly when the large insurance companies are freely offering loans at 1½ per cent. Even a rush of activity in the stock market would hardly put borrowers in a position where they would have to come to the banks' terms. It is freely predicted around the Street that the banks themselves will be loaning call money at 1½ per cent. by the end of the week.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1¼, to 38½; New York Central, ⅝, to 97; Illinois Central, ½, to 96¼; Atchison, ¼, to 15⅝; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 57⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 15½. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 14⅛. St. Paul sold at 78¾, Pennsylvania at 53¾, and Louisville and Nashville at 52¾. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112¼, for money and 112⅝ for the account.

Open market price for bar gold, 77s 10½d and for American eagles 76s 5¼d.

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The London markets responded nobly to New York's advance of Friday and Saturday. There was considerable speculation and a decidedly better tone to all shares in the American list. This very development has been constantly predicted by New York houses with foreign connections for several weeks past.

The two important factors in London's apathetic attitude towards American stocks were held to be the high money rates prevailing in London, and New York's own attitude toward her own stocks. The latter of these has been removed. London had ample evidence of that from our markets of Saturday. Yesterday the other disturbing influence was partially removed, for London had another recession in her money market rates. As a result the market for Americans was much better, showing more activity than for weeks past, and resulting in substantially better prices. From all indications London is not as disinterested in our stocks as her recent inactivity would suggest. British eyes are closely watching Wall Street.

THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Charles C. West of the Stock Exchange firm of Charles Head & Co. said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the financial outlook and the various factors predominant in the situation:

"While we may not be on the eve of what is commonly known as a big bull market, in which prices will go rushing upward rapidly and without reason, yet I think that all conditions and all indications point to a widespread and general appreciation in the values of securities, to a general improvement in business and trade—in short, a period of prosperity which, while it will not be rapid or forced or artificially boomed, will be based on favorable natural conditions.

"We have had for some time past one great spectre standing in the way of improvement. It has been a possibility of foreign complications. There have been two dangers—trouble with England over the Venezuelan question and trouble with Spain over Cuba. The settlement of the Venezuelan question by an arbitration treaty that is general in its scope and is not relative only to the single case in question practically disposed of that and gives us more assurance of future peaceful relations between ourselves and foreign countries than we have had for many years. Senator Sherman's views on the Cuban matter remove that danger. As Secretary of State there need be no fear of further rashness. These were the two depressing factors that operated so largely on the side of hesitation in the business world. They have now been practically removed.

"Other conditions are all favorable. First of all, we have a great restoration of confidence. We have money in plenty. The banks in New York have more than they know what to do with. We have a great balance of trade in our favor, greater than we have known in years. New York is a lender of money to London. Our products are commanding high prices, and there is a plague and famine in India, which will cut off the supply of Indian cotton and Indian wheat next year and result in a small world's crop, to which the United States will be again the great contributor. Our products are in urgent demand abroad. Europe is consuming much more than ever before. If our home consumption increases we will see high prices for all of our merchandise and fruit products.

"These are certainly indications of better and prosperous times to come. Beyond doubt they mean advances in security markets, which will be substantial, to say the least. Stocks bought at present prices should yield handsome profits.

"The upward movement of the past few days has, I think, settled decidedly the sentiment of the Street. The hesitation that has characterized the stock market for some time past has gone. We will see more activity from now on. And I think Wall Street will see more of the public in the next few years than it has for quite a while. Prosperous business conditions and advancing stock market prices always bring public interest to Wall Street. In my opinion, that is what we will see in months to come."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In his weekly financial review, in the latest copy of London Truth received here, Mr. Henry Labouchère says, regarding American securities:

"Alone among the various sections of the Stock Exchange the American department remains inactive, and operators confine themselves to awaiting further developments in New York. The view is now taken that nothing more will come of the Cuban sensation when the Senators return to Washington. In the meantime, some kind of programme has been put forward as emanating from Mr. McKinley, which certainly looks promising as far as the proposals of financial reforms are concerned.

"A favorable circumstance, and one likely to bring about a revival unless other disturbing events should occur, is the plethora of money in New York. The January disbursements are increasing the surplus available for investment, and if only politicians in the United States would hold their peace, there might be a very strong upward movement in American rails, prices being still at a moderate level. The 'bears' have had an innings over the Cuban fizzle, but there are no wanting 'bull' points, and these are set forward as follows by a Wall Street contemporary, who very justly remarks that many a 'bull' market has been started and carried to a successful conclusion with much less material to work on than these:

"BULL" FACTORS.

1. Restoration of confidence as the outcome of the elections.
2. Easy money.
3. Heavy exports. Since Jan. 1, exports were $840,410,058, against $326,022,124 for the same period last year. Since July 1 exports of wheat were 83,599,997 bushels, against 55,652,798 bushels a year ago. Exports of corn since July 1, 1896, were 56,050,084 bushels, against 32,091,815 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago.
4. Promise of large Winter wheat and cotton crops.
5. January disbursements, amounting to anywhere from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000.
6. Government gold reserve reaching $133,000,000.
7. Slow but steady increase in industrial activity throughout the country.
8. Securities in strong hands.
9. London borrowing from the States on sterling bills to the extent of $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, thereby making the latter a creditor nation, and obviating gold exports in the Spring.

"Should, in addition to these points, traffics of the railroads gradually show an improvement, and our Yankee cousins set to work in earnest instead of playing about with politics, a rise in Yankee rails would be a foregone conclusion. I repeat that among the stocks most likely to improve are Milwaukee, Louisville, Atchison preferreds, Denver preferreds and ordinary, Erie, Southern ordinary, Norfolk preferreds, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferreds, and second mortgage bonds. With reference to the Milwaukee Company, it is expected that traffics will continue to improve, as, in fact, they have already done of late, as will be gathered from the following table of decreases for the past eleven weeks of the current year:

	Earnings.	Dec'se.
Fourth week September	$898,624	$57,287
First week October	733,565	89,055
Second week October	740,416	95,991
Third week October	788,505	83,546
Fourth week October	1,227,624	103,160
First week November	683,795	190,935
Second week November	688,515	214,654
Third week November	661,010	121,576
Fourth week November	755,210	151,594
First week December	540,924	113,275
Second week December	617,893	41,550
Third week December	591,000	....

"It is not at all improbable that the company has at last turned the corner, and if the weather should be only normal, regular improvements in January may be expected. The earnings in December, 1895, as compared with 1893 and 1894, were very large; but, beginning with January, 1896, and continuing until the first week in July, with but one exception, earnings were materially lower than those of 1895. As comparison will thus in the future be made with poor returns, increases will possibly take the place of decreases, and I should think that the first increase would be worth at least a couple of dollars rise to Milwaukee. A considerable business has been transacted in American railroad bonds, and prices have hardened in several instances."

VALUABLE STATISTICAL DATA.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. have just issued their "Statistical Tables" for January, 1897. The little book contains important information regarding every security dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, giving carefully compiled data of various corporations, such as their capitalization, earnings, dividends, indebtedness, fixed charges, and, in the case of railroads, their mileage. The bond department is given careful attention, and street railway bonds are also well explained. The course of each security's price for the year is also added.

The book is a most valuable one to every Wall Street man. Messrs. Trask & Co. deserve much credit for their work.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Exchange	171	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	180
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	134
Central National	125	Merchants' Ex	110
Chase National	523	Metropolis	425
Chatham	290	Nassau	150
Chemical	4000	National Union	195
City	500	New Amsterdam	190
Citizens'	125	New York	230
Commerce	200	New York County	650
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	290	Nat. Bank, N. A.	130
East River	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2800	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	175	Phenix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	145
Garfield National	300	Seaboard National	169
German-American	108	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	109
Im. & Traders'	530	Third National	100
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manufact's'	170	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
B. & O. SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Jan.	$112,061	$116,729	$114,658
From July 1.	3,336,631	3,671,376	3,549,067
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,657
2d week Jan.	$112,200	$127,000	$119,100
From July 1.	3,967,564	4,311,566	3,389,000
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	825
2d week Jan.	$75,614	$82,495	$76,260
From July 1.	2,234,491	1,864,586	2,812,065
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Jan.	$62,731	$73,935	$61,478
From Jan. 1.	113,102	129,075	119,048
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
2d week Jan.	$22,679	$22,955	$22,369
From Jan. 1.	43,163	44,939	42,401
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Jan.	$31,636	$36,187	$28,647
From July 1.	1,151,960	1,183,068	1,056,685
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,060	1,723
2d week Jan.	$221,870	$233,691	$215,300
From July 1.	6,969,020	6,265,499	6,735,979
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week Jan.	$39,170	$41,529	$36,032
From July 1.	1,477,075	1,719,804	1,469,480
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	520	520	520
2d week Jan.	$35,850	$32,900	$31,100
From July 1.	1,362,157	1,408,885	1,061,525
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,168	6,168	6,140
2d week Jan.	$455,873	$537,227	$420,886
From July 1.	17,597,270	19,071,654	15,625,964
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Jan.	$147,515	$143,059	$152,901
From Jan. 1.	272,644	266,844	288,839
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	367	367
2d week Jan.	$38,154	$35,441	$32,291
From July 1.	840,411	961,032	1,155,071
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,935	1,935	1,935
2d week Jan.	$197,945	$237,370	$205,864
From July 1.	6,505,606	7,421,099	6,661,615
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Jan.	$20,523	$27,357	$18,377
From July 1.	695,745	814,739	759,464
BROOKLYN ELEVATED for the Sept. 30 quarter—			
Gross earnings	372,887	454,694	380,038
Op. expenses	240,454	274,214	242,754
Net earnings	132,413	180,480	137,284
Other income	....	3,011	952
Total	132,413	183,491	138,236
Charges	220,054	215,421	209,007
Deficit	87,641	31,930	70,771
Cash on hand	56,664	....	....
Profit and loss deficit	142,266	....	....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	242,640	307,186	292,611
Op. expenses	149,028	164,816	147,999
Net earnings	93,618	142,840	144,612
Charges and taxes	59,528	60,637	58,478
Surplus	34,090	82,203	86,134
For eleven months ended Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	3,057,247	3,208,383	3,039,214
Op. expenses	1,765,319	1,754,778	1,710,883
Net earnings	1,291,928	1,453,605	1,328,331
Charges and taxes	640,163	642,284	623,892
Surplus	651,765	811,321	704,439
OHIO RIVER for November—			
Gross earnings	73,869	91,397	61,124
Op. expenses	50,700	63,360	39,805
Net earnings	23,169	28,037	21,319
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	692,507	806,567	657,084
Op. expenses	590,658	519,505	400,479
Net earnings	301,939	287,062	256,605
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for December—			
Net earnings	79,531	96,739	81,000
Fixed charges	47,884	48,735	59,700
Surplus	31,667	48,004	21,300
Year ended Dec. 31—			
Net earnings	747,072	1,008,118	661,200
Fixed charges	574,608	595,785	717,000
Surplus	172,464	412,333	*55,800
UNION RAILWAY of New York for quarter ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	126,908	111,996	107,489
Op. expenses	79,947	82,209	61,758
Net earnings	46,961	29,787	45,731
Other income	416	166	250
Total	47,377	29,953	45,981
Fixed charges	35,017	31,963	30,597
Surplus	12,360	*2,010	15,384
Cash on hand	30,221	....	....
Profit and loss surplus	32,581	....	....
*Deficit.			

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—The hopeful sentiment of last week continued, and the market for local stocks was the most active and strongest for a long time. The copper shares were traded in largely to the exclusion of the rest of the list. Boston and Montana was still the leader, gaining 1½ further, to 103, and closing at 102⅝. Butte followed closely, rising ⅜, to 8; Atlantic was up ⅛, to 25. The Directors of this mine declared a dividend of $1. Centennial gained ⅞, to 4⅞. Tamarack advanced a point, but lost it again, closing at 101. Calumet and Hecla rose 5, to 345, having entirely regained its dividend of $15, and selling at the highest price that it has ever reached. Quincy was 3 points stronger, at 126, with the scrip up 1, to 103. The balance of the copper list was fractionally higher. Outside of these, Bell Telephone was the feature, opening up a point, to 211, with Erie Telephone up ⅛, to 66¼, and New England Telephone, ¼, to 102. Bay State Gas was dull, but improved a fraction, to 6½; the firsts sold up 3, to 85, closing at 83. The home railway stocks were dull and the tone a little mixed, Boston and Maine selling up 1, to 166, and Fitchburg preferred losing ¼, to 91¾. New York and New Haven fell off the same amount, to 176½. Copper in London advanced ¼, to 50⅝, for spot, and 50⅞ for futures. Money at Clearing House 2 per cent.

The bank statement shows: Loans increased $136,000, deposits increased $839,000, legal tenders increased $551,000, specie increased $87,000, reserve excess $3,992,914, an increase of $535,790; reserve excess in New York $11,781,914, an increase of $2,341,790.

Closing quotations were as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	4½	5	4½	5
Boston W. P.	..	..	50	80
Brookline	3¾	4	3¾	4
East Boston	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
West End	2	2¼	2	2¼
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	210	211	210½	..
Erie	66	66½	65⅝	66¾
Mexican	65	75	..	75
New England	101	102	101½	102
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	9¼	10	9¼	10
Dominion Coal pf.	84	85	84	85
General Electric pf.	76½	78	77½	70
Illinois Steel	40	41	83½	40

Lamson Store Service	22½	23	22½	23
Philadelphia Co.	17½	18¼	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20¼	20½	20	21
Westinghouse Elec. 1st pf.	50	..	50	51½
Bay State Gas	6	6¼	6 1-16	6½
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	210	211	209½	210
Boston & Lowell	207½	208	207½	208
Boston & Maine	165	165½	165	166
Central Mass.	10	..	10	..
Cent. Mass. pf.	56	..	56	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	..	103	102	103
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	107	105	106½
Conn. & Pass.	..	..	146½	147
Fitchburg pf.	91¾	92	91½	92
Flint & P. M. pf.	..	..	30	31
Maine Central	..	..	128¾	129
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	177	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	60	..	60	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176½	177
West End	65	65½	65¼	65½
West End pf.	89¾	..	..	..
MINING STOCK.				
Allouez	50	55	50	55
Atlantic	24¾	25	24	..
Boston & Mon.	102¼	102½	101¼	101⅝
Butte & Bost.	7 15-16	8	7⅝	7¾
Cal. & Hecla	343	348	335	..
Centennial	4½	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛
Franklin	11½	12	11½	12½
Gold Coin	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4
Kearsarge	18¾	19	18⅛	18¼
Merced	7½	8	7½	7¾
Osceola	30⅜	31	30½	31
Pioneer	5⅞	6¼	5½	6¼
Quincy	124	125	..	125½
Tamarack	101	102	101	101½
Tamarack, Jr.	17⅛	18½	..	..
Wolverine	9	9¼	9¼	9¼
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s.	..	..	116½	..
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s.	..	..	105	107
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	108¾	..	108¾	..
East. 1st 6s.	..	..	118	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s.	66½	66¾	66	66½
Mex. C. 1st inc.	15¼	..	15	..
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	7¾	..	7¾
B. U. Gas 1st 5s.	83	85	83	..
B. U. Gas 2d 5s.	73½	75	73¼	74
UNLISTED.				
Ft. Wayne Electric	1	1½	1	1½
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	..	35	..	35

*And accrued interest.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday	Friday.
Alta	.09	.09
Belcher	.48	.49
Best & Belcher	.78	.67
Challar	.90	.91
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.50
Crown Point	.37	.36
Gould & Curry	.49	.49
Hale & Norcross	*1.35	1.25
Mexican	.50	.47
Ophir	1.15	1.05
Potosi	.65	.65
Savage	.29	.25
Sierra Nevada	.52	.48
Union Consolidated	.46	.42
Utah	.07	.07
Yellow Jacket	.37	.37
Standard	1.50	1.55

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 18.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.05½	.05¼
Anaconda	.91½	.92
Argentium	.42	.43
Blue Bell	.06½	.06½
Consolidated	.12½	.12½
Grouse	.09	.09½
Elkton	1.28½	1.27½
Fisson	.56	.58¼
Golden Fleece	.95	.95
Isabella	.51½	.52¼
Jefferson	.13½	.13½
Pharmacist	.14¾	.14¾
Portland	1.32	1.31
Rosa	.11¾	.12
Union	.30½	.30½
Work	.07¼	.07¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 18th day of January, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$123,435,168	
Gold bullion	56,162,160	
Total	$179,597,329	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,601,819	
Balance		*$141,995,510
Standard silver dollars	$377,290,050	
Silver bullion	797,115	
Total	$378,087,165	
Net outstanding silver certificates	359,207,304	
Balance		18,879,861
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,754,511	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	109,277,769	
Total	$119,032,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	119,032,280	
United States notes	75,479,619	
Net outstanding currency certificates	55,365,000	
Balance		90,114,619
Treasury notes of 1890	$35,437,513	
National bank notes	16,957,261	
Fractional silver coin	14,846,181	
Fractional currency	957	
Minor coin	1,110,773	
Deposits in National banks	16,370,610	
Bonds and interest paid	16,066,209	
Total	$100,788,607	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,992,056	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,288,699	
Disbursing officers' balances	30,723,449	
Post Office Department account	4,506,506	
Miscellaneous items	2,499,039	
Total	$52,009,751	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
5,000 109
Am Spirits M Co 6s
10,000 76
5,000 ..... 76¼
Am Tobacco Co scrip
3,000 72
100 ..... 71½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 76½
1,000 ..... 76½
28,000 ..... 76½
At, T & S F gen 4s
3,000 ..... 80¾
54,000 81
2,000 ..... 81½
500 81
2,000 81
1,000 ..... 81½
20,000b3 ..... 81½
62,000 ..... 81½
12,000b3 ..... 81¾
10,000 ..... 81½
1,000 ..... 81¾
1,000 ..... 81½
500 81
Adjustment 4s
24,000 ..... 46½
6,000 ..... 46½
22,000 46
38,000 ..... 46½
10,000 46
500 ..... 46⅝
83,000 46
Atlantic & Pacific inc
50,000 1
Beech Creek 1st
1,000 106
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 107¼
12,000 ..... 107½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
5,000 ..... 100¾
1,000 101
1,000 ..... 100⅞
21,000 101
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 107
Cent of N J gen 5s
3,000 ..... 116¼
Cent Pac 6s, 1898
1,000c 100⅞
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911
1,000 ..... 119½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
10,000 76
2,000 ..... 76½
1,000b3 ..... 76¾
19,000 76
11,000 ..... 76⅛
10,000 76
10,000 ..... 76½
25,000 76
10,000 ..... 76½
1,000 76
5,000 ..... 76⅛
11,000 76
21,000 ..... 75⅞
3,000 76
4,000 ..... 75¾
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
6,000 ..... 120½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 ..... 109¾
5,000 110
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
20,000 ..... 100½
2d consol 4s
5,000 88
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Iowa Div 4s
5,000s20F 98⅝
Nebraska ext 4s
2,000 ..... 88⅞
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 116
1,000 ..... 115½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100¼
5,000 100
Chi G L & C Co 1st
4,000 ..... 93⅜
Chi & Ind Coal 1st
1,000 99
3,000 ..... 99¾
7,000 100
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
20,000c 43¾
1,000 44
25,000 ..... 43⅞
Chi & N W ext 4s
20,000 ..... 102⅝
4,000 ..... 102¾
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Chi & N W cons 7s
8,000 ..... 141½
2,000 141
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
20,000 ..... 102⅝
2,000 ..... 102¾
27,000 ..... 102⅝
Registered
10,000 ..... 101½
C, St P, M & O cons
6,000 ..... 128⅝
Chi & W Ind G M
1,000 ..... 116½
Col Coal & Iron 6s
4,000 100
Col, H V & T 5s
3,000 ..... 87¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st
8,000 117
Denver & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 89
Den & Rio Grande Imp 5s
1,000 ..... 83½
Detroit Gas Co 5s
4,000 ..... 79¾
Dul & Iron Range 1st
10,000 101
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
5,000 ..... 89⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N con 5s
5,000 106
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 111
Elmira, Cort & Nor 5s
3,000 ..... 99½
10,000 ..... 99⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s
21,000 ..... 64¾
2,000 65
7,000 ..... 64¾
Erie 4s prior bonds
3,000 94
Erie 1st mortgage
2,000 108
Gal, Har'g & San An. Mex & Pac 1st 5s
12,000 ..... 90¾
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s
20,000 112
Total sales $3,071,100

Ft W & D C 1st
42,000 53
7,000 ..... 53½
1,000 54
Gen Elec Co deb 5s
8,000 92
5,000 ..... 92½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 108½
H & Tex Cent deb 4s
1,000 94
Int & Gt Nor 1st
4,000 119
5,000 ..... 119¼
5,000 ..... 119½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000 75
Int & Gt Nor 3d
1,000 26
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
8,000b3 ..... 97½
Jefferson R R 1st
9,000 106
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 96
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
13,000 ..... 70⅜
10,000 71
Knox & Ohio 1st
6,000 112
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
1,000 94
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 94
2,000 ..... 93⅞
4,000 ..... 93¾
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 111¼
L S & M So Div bonds
5,000 ..... 108¼
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
1,000 117
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
5,000 ..... 80½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
4,000 ..... 116¾
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 72¼
5,000 ..... 72½
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
1,000 115
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
10,000 ..... 112¾
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
30,000s20F 99
Minn & St L con 5s
1,000 ..... 102¼
4,000s20F 101⅞
Manhattan Ry con 4s
10,000 ..... 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
Mo, K & E 1st
1,000 95
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 83¾
10,000s3 ..... 83¾
10,000 84
Mo, K & T 2d
10,000 62
7,000 ..... 62¼
13,000 ..... 62⅜
6,000 ..... 62¾
9,000 ..... 62¾
10,000 ..... 62⅝
10,000 ..... 62½
10,000 ..... 62⅜
15,000 ..... 62¼
10,000 ..... 62¼
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s
5,000 70
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 ..... 67¼
1,000 ..... 67¾
4,000 ..... 67⅝
Nash, C & St L con
6,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 101
N Y Cent 1st coup
5,000 ..... 117¾
1,000 118
N Y Cent deb 5s
4,000 ..... 107¼
N Y & N E 1st 6s
4,000 114
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs
10,000 137
1,000 ..... 137¼
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000 ..... 108¾
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
6,000 ..... 91½
1,000 92
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
1,000 ..... 103¼
5,000 103
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
25,000 86
9,000 ..... 86⅛
22,000 86
57,000 ..... 86¼
55,000 ..... 86⅜
7,000 ..... 86⅜
30,000 ..... 86¼
500 ..... 86½
47,000 ..... 86¼
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued
25,000 ..... 53⅜
5,000 ..... 53⅜
80,000 ..... 53⅜
73,000 ..... 53½
500 ..... 53⅝
25,000 ..... 53⅜
5,000 ..... 53½
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 114½
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
5,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 ..... 80⅜
3,000 ..... 80¼
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
10,000 ..... 56⅜
50,000 ..... 56½
Ohio & Miss cons
3,000 ..... 102¼
Ohio Southern 1st
18,000 ..... 88¼
10,000 ..... 87½
Omaha & St L 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 50
Oregon Imp 1st
2,000 ..... 106¼
Oregon R & N 1st
2,000 ..... 110⅞
Oregon R & N 4s
20,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81¾
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 111
Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 113⅝
5,000 ..... 113½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
12,000 ..... 66⅜
10,000 ..... 66½
12,000 ..... 66⅝
1,000 ..... 66⅞
5,000 ..... 66¾
9,000 ..... 66½
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
2,000 ..... 109⅝
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
30,000 36
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000 ..... 34¼
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
7,000 ..... 81¾
10,000 ..... 81⅞
35,000 ..... 81¾
70,000 ..... 81⅝
26,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 81⅞
12,000 ..... 81⅝
6,000 ..... 81⅝
20,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 81⅝
28,000 ..... 90⅝
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 103½
Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co certfs
1000 34
Standard R & T 6s
5,000 77
7,000 ..... 77¼
11,000 78
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
1,000 ..... 87½
1,000 87
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
4,000 88
1,000 ..... 88¼
2,000 ..... 88⅛
1,000 ..... 88¾
2,000 ..... 88½
15,000 89
1,000 ..... 88¼
Tex & Pac 2d inc
20,000 ..... 22⅜
32,000 ..... 22¾
12,000 23
10,000b3 23
12,000 ..... 22⅜
23,000 ..... 22⅞
7,000 ..... 22¾
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
4,000 105
Union Elev 1st 6s
3,000 ..... 71½
5,000 72
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
25,000 ..... 109⅝
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
4,000 50
U S Leather Co 6s
8,000 ..... 112¾
Virginia Mid G M
2,000 101
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 107⅛
12,000 107
9,000 ..... 107¼
Wabash 2d 5s
6,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73⅜
5,000 ..... 73⅝
Wabash deb, Series B
1,000 24
1,000 25
West Shore gtd 4s
3,000s20F 106
13,000 ..... 90¼
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 ..... 105½
West Union col tr 5s
1,000 ..... 106½
Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts
20,000 ..... 39¾
10,000c 39½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 18, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14¼	14⅝	275	American Cotton Oil.,	14⅝	14¾	14½	14½	− ⅛
56⅝	57	425	Am. Cotton Oil pf.,	56½	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
13¾	14	4,000	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	.....
30	30¼	2,043	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.,	30¼	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
116	116¼	45,545	American Sugar Refs.	117½	118	116	116⅛	− ⅜
103	103½	370	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.,	103	103	103	103	+ ⅜
88	90	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.,	80⅞	80⅞	80⅝	80⅜	.....
77¼	77½	7,125	American Tobacco.,	77⅞	78	77¼	77¼	− ⅛
105	107	383	Am. Tobacco pf.,	105	106¼	105	105¼	+1½
10¾	12	50	Ann Arbor.,	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼	.....
20	27½	216	Ann Arbor pf.,	20	27	26	27	+2½
14⅜	15	7,693	At., T. & S.F. all in pd.	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	6,570	At., T. & S. F. pf.,	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	.....
12¼	12½	600	Bay State Gas.,	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
19	19½	465	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19½	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
89¼	92	202	Brooklyn Union Gas.,	90	90	90	90	.....
⅛	⅝	100	Brunswick Co.,	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
45½	46½	100	Canada Southern.,	46	46	46	46	+1½
17⅝	18	4,065	Chesapeake & Ohio.,	18¼	18¼	18	18	− ⅛
165	167	30	Chicago & Alton.,	164	164	164	164	.....
75½	75⅝	42,902	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.,	77¼	77¼	75½	75½	− ⅝
90	100	20	Chi. & East Ill. pf.,	96½	96½	96½	96½	.....
73½	78¼	12,588	Chicago Gas.,	79⅜	79½	78¾	78¾	− ⅛
75⅞	76¼	29,450	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.,	77¾	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞	− ⅛
131½	132	38	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.,	131	131	131	131	.....
104¾	104⅝	2,510	Chi. & Northwestern.,	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝	− ⅛
68⅝	68¾	12,278	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.,	70	70	68⅝	68¾	−1⅛
29¼	29¾	1,015	C., C., C. & St. Louis.,	29⅜	30	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
26	26¼	1,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron.,	26	26½	26	26	+1
.....	.....	100	C. & H. C., all in. pd.,	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
16½	17	900	Col. Hock. Val. & Tol.,	17	17⅛	17	17	+ ½
143½	144⅜	670	Consolidated Gas Co.,	143½	143½	144⅛	144⅛	− ½
111¼	111⅝	946	Delaware & Hudson.,	112½	112⅝	111½	111½	−1
156	157⅜	100	Del., Lack. & West.,	157¾	157¾	157⅜	157⅜	+2¾
15	15⅛	810	Erie.,	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
34	35½	1,122	Erie 1st pf.,	35½	35½	34⅞	35	+1
34	34¾	5,870	General Electric.,	35½	35½	34½	34½	− ¼
4½	5	1	Green B. & W., deb. B.	5	5	5	5	.....
93¾	94¾	200	Illinois Central.,	93½	94	93½	94	+ ⅝
40	42	504	Illinois Steel Co.,	42	42	42	42	+2
8	8¼	25	Iowa Central.,	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
27	28½	50	Iowa Central pf.,	27	27	27	27	.....
24	24½	1,600	Laclede Gas.,	24⅝	25	24½	24½	+1¼
18	19	110	Lake Erie & Western.,	18½	18½	18½	18½	+1⅛
69	71	21	L. E. & Western pf.,	70	70	70	70	.....
154	154½	343	Lake Shore.,	153¾	154½	153¾	154⅛	+1⅛
.....	50	1,715	Long Island.,	52	52	50	50	−2½
50	51¾	10,068	Louisville & Nashville.,	52	52	51¼	51¼	− ⅛
90¾	91½	8,470	Manhattan Con.,	93	94	90⅞	90⅞	−1⅝
109½	110	2,225	Metropolitan Traction.,	110	111¾	110	110⅝	+1⅜
7⅛	8	100	Mexican Central.,	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	300	Mexican National ctfs.,	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
78	80	340	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.,	79	79½	79	79½	+1½
47	48	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.,	47½	47½	47	47½	+ ⅛
50	53	100	Minnesota Iron.,	50	50	50	50	.....
14	14½	291	Mo., Kan. & Texas.,	14½	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	.....
31	31¼	3,160	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.,	31¾	31¾	31	31	− ⅜
23⅜	23½	4,486	Missouri Pacific.,	24	24¼	23¼	23½	+ ⅜
22	22½	100	Mobile & Ohio.,	22	22	22	22	.....
26	26¼	625	National Lead Co.,	26	26¼	26	26	+ ¼
182	190	132	National Lead Co. pf.,	90¾	90¾	90	90½	.....
100	102	140	National Linseed Oil.,	14½	14½	14½	14½	+1½
102	102½	720	New Jersey Central.,	103⅛	103⅝	102	102	.....
94	95	646	New York Central.,	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝	+ ⅜
176	178	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.,	176	176	176	176	.....
12½	13	225	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.,	12½	12½	12½	12½	− ⅜
9	10	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.,	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	26¾	2,085	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.,	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
12	50	N. & W., all in. pd.,	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
5	6	200	North American.,	5	5	5	4⅞	.....
144	145	2,820	Northern Pacific.,	144¼	144¼	144	144¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	34⅝	2,882	Northern Pacific pf.,	34⅜	34⅝	34	34	− ⅛
28	28	830	Ontario & Western.,	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
26½	26½	50	Oregon R. & Nav.,	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
31	31½	70	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.,	30½	30½	30½	30½	.....
62¼	62½	2,020	Pacific Mail.,	26	26¾	26	26¼	+ ¼
27⅜	27⅝	20,745	P. & R., all in. pd.,	27⅞	28¼	27½	27½	+ ⅛
51½	51½	100	P. & R. 1st pf., wh. iss.	51½	51½	51½	51½	+1½
32¾	33	330	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
13¼	13½	250	P., C., C. & St. L.,	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
29⅜	30	220	Pull. Palace Car Co.,	159⅝	159⅝	159½	159½	.....
26	26¼	1,700	Quicksilver.,	26	26¼	26	26	+1
4	4	100	Quicksilver pf.,	4	4	4	4	− ⅛
17	17½	900	Rome, W. & Ogdens.,	118	119	118	119	.....
5½	5½	300	St. L. & San Fran.,	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅜
12¾	13⅜	58	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.,	12¾	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	.....
4¾	5	1,300	St. Louis Southwestern.,	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝	.....
11½	11½	867	St. Louis Southw. pf.,	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
50¾	51	1,880	St. Paul & Omaha.,	52½	52½	50⅝	50⅝	−1⅝
134	137	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.,	133½	133½	133½	133½	+ ½
11⅝	11¾	1,001	Standard R. & T.,	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
15	16	520	Southern Pacific.,	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	.....
9⅜	9⅝	1,089	Southern Railway.,	9⅜	10	9⅜	9⅝	.....
29½	29¾	10,101	Southern Railway pf.,	29½	29¾	29	29¼	+ ¼
30	31	6,950	Tenn Coal & Iron.,	31	31	29⅞	30	− ⅛
10¼	10¾	1,580	Texas Pacific.,	10¼	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
7	7¼	2,955	Union Pacific.,	7⅞	7⅞	7	7⅛	− ⅛
2	2½	200	Union Pacific, D. & G.,	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
9¼	9½	250	United States Leather.,	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ½
62½	63	5,396	U. S. Leather pf.,	62½	63	62½	63	+1
24½	25¼	861	United States Rubber.,	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	.....
75	75½	205	U. S. Rubber pf.,	76	76	75½	75½	− ½
7⅛	7¼	811	Wabash.,	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	.....
17	17⅜	1,415	Wabash pf.,	17	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅛
97	100	150	Wells-Fargo Express.,	98	98	98	98	.....
85	85¼	2,063	Western Union Tel.,	86	86	85	85	− ½
2⅛	2¼	5,500	Wheeling & Lake Erie.,	3	3	2	2¼	− ⅛
10	10½	730	Wheeling & L. E. pf.,	14	14	10¼	10¼	−3¾
Sales.....		309,794						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
280	Am. Sp. Mfg..	14¾	14¾	14	14
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	30	39	30	30
26,310	Am. Sugar Refs.	117¼	118	116	116¼
140	Am. Tobacco.,	77⅝	78¼	77⅝	78⅛
590	Am. T. & S. F.	14⅞	15	14⅝	15
3,700	Chicago Gas....	79½	79⅝	78¼	78⅝
4,040	C., R. & I. P..	70½	70½	68¾	69
6,730	C., B. & Q....	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	75¾
12,420	C., M. & St. P..	77	77¼	76⅝	76½
130	C., St. P., M. & O.	51	52¼	51	51⅝
120	Central of N. J..	103	103	102¼	103
20	Ches. & Ohio....	19¼	19¼	18¾	18¾
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	30
1,070	General Electric.	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞
2,210	Louis. & Nash..	52	52	51¼	51¼
520	Manhattan	92½	93	91	91
130	Mo. Pacific.....	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23½
50	Nat. Lead pf....	90½	90½	90¼	90½
100	N. Y. L. E & W.	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛
50	Nor. Pacific....	14	14	14	14
10	Nor. Pac. pf....	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
14,100	Phil. & Read....	28	28	27½	27½
50	Pacific Mail....	26½	26½	26½	26½
570	Tenn. C. & I...	31	31½	30	30½
200	Union Pacific...	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
30	U. S. Leath. pf..	62½	62½	62½	62½
70	Wabash pf....	17	17⅛	17	17⅛
140	Wheel. & L. E..	2⅜	3	2⅜	2⅝
90	Wheel. & L. E pf.	14	14	13	13
170	West. Union....	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅜
74,120					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	46	46	46	46
4,000	Laclede Gas 1st.	93¾	94	93¾	94
3,000	Oregon Imp. 1st..	90¾	90½	90¼	90½
7,000	Roch. S. 5s, c..	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102¾
10,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	22½	22½	22½	22⅝
1,000	Southern Ry 5s.	90¾	90½	90½	90⅝
$30,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The local market continued to show a gradual increase in values. Philadelphia Traction was well bought all day around 70. Indianapolis advanced 2 per cent., to 25, the amount of stock changing hands being larger than on any day for a long time. Metropolitan sold up to 110¾, but closed ½ lower. Union Traction sold as high as 10½, and Electric and People's 4s, to 73½, but on the official announcement that the assessment on Union stock would be $2.50 per share, payable March 1, the traders sold it down to 10. The close was at 10⅛ bid. The industrial specialties show improvements of ¼@1¼ per cent. all around, with Welsbach Commercial preferred the feature, closing at 66½ bid, a gain of 3½ per cent. The close was firm.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans and discounts decreased $33,000, reserve increased $417,000, due from other banks increased $283,000, due to other banks increased $437,000, deposits increased $291,000, circulation increased $57,000. Closing prices were as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½	17⅛	17⅜
Cambria	45	45½	44	45
Chootaw	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
Con. Trac. stock	24	25	24½	25
Electric Storage	29½	30	29	29½
Electric Storage pf	31½	32	30⅞	31¼
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅓	⅓	½
Hestonville	..	54	50	61
Hestonville pf	60	61	60	61
Hunt. & B. T.	..	24	..	24
Hunt. & B. T. pf	..	50¼	..	50½
Indianapolis	24½	25	23	24
Ins. Co. of N. A	22⅞	23	22¾	23
Lehigh Navigation	..	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	30	30½	30¼	30⅝
Metropolitan Traction	110	110½	109½	110
Northern Central	67½	..	67½	..
Northern Pacific	14	14½	14¼	14¼
Northern Pacific pf	34	24½	34¼	34⅜
Pennsylvania	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52½
Penn. L., H. & P.	14¼	14¼	11⅝	14⅝
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	27⅛	27¼	26¾	27
Pennsylvania Steel	28	30	29½	30
Penn. Steel pf., $30 paid	..	70	..	70
Philadelphia Traction	69⅞	70	69¾	69⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	..	18	16	..
Reading	13⅝	13	13-16	13	13-16	13⅜
Rochester Railway	..	..	20	..	..	20
Union Traction	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
United Cos. of N. J	243	..	..	242	242½	..
United Gas Improvement	73	73½	72¾	73¼	..	..
W. N. Y. & P.	..	2¾	3	2⅞	3	..
Welsbach	48¼	48¾	46	..	47	..
Welsbach of Canada	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	..	..
Welsbach Commercial	22	25	..	28	..	..
Welsbach Commercial pf.	66½	67	61½	63	..	..

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	78	78½	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s	87	87¼	87¼	87½
Newark Passenger 5s	105½	..	105	105½
People's Trac. 4s	98	99	97	99
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	73¼	73⅝	72¾	73

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 551,154.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 551 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 541 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.	$185,772
Exports in the same period	102,580
Net imports	83,192
Net exports, 1896	3,231,511
Net exports, 1895	11,667,718
Net exports, 1894	780,877
Net exports, 1893	6,463,655

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .05, and 500 shares Standard at 1.50. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Creede and Creek Consolidated sold at .13, 500 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 2,000 shares Iron Silver at .53@.34@.33; 200 shares Mexican at .55, 400 shares Mount Rosa at .14, and 200 shares Pharmacist at .16.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95¾	..
4s, r., 1907	111	111¼
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	120	120½
4s, c., 1925	121	121½
5s, 1904	112⅞	113⅛
5s, c., 1904	114⅛	114½
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..
Adams Express	150	155
Albany & Sus.	170	..
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	54	62
Am. Coal	111	125
Am. Express	109½	111
Atlantic & Pacific	⅜	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	15¼	17
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	6
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Buff., R. & P. pf.	56	65
Buff., R. & P.	18	22
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	76
Canadian Pacific	56	57½
Central Pacific	13¾	14¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chicago G. W.	4¼	5
Chi. & N. W. pf.	153½	160
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	170
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	..	..
H. V. & T. pf.	46	57
Com. Cable	155	172
Consol. Coal	36	39
Detroit Gas	22	..
Den. & R. G.	12	13
Den. & R. G. pf.	43½	44⅝
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..
D., S. S. & A.	3½	5
D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	10
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	102½	104
Erie 2d pf.	19½	21
Er

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Reutz & Brose to A. Ottenberg at about $65,000 the two five-story modern tenements 12 and 14 Cannon Street, 25 by 100 each.

Fay & Stacom have sold at $75,000 the six-story modern tenement house 90 to 96 Stanton Street, 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Armond Johnson the three four-story brick dwellings 442, 444, and 446 East Tenth Street, 70 by 92 by irregular.

Bernard Mayhoff has sold for A. Meyer to an investor the four-story brick tenement 233 Ninth Avenue, 24.8 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold in foreclosure three lots of land and the buildings on them on Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets. The sale attracted a large crowd to the auction room. There were two sales announced for these properties, one by the plaintiffs in different actions and the other by the receivers of the Murray Hill Bank. A settlement was arranged by the parties in interest, so that but one sale was held, the receivers of the bank being paid the amount bid over the incumbrances. The property was three five-story brick flats, 1,624, 1,626, and 1,636 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100 each. The purchasers were Sonn Brothers, and the price for which the property was sold was $78,550.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to H. Beaver at $18,463 the four-story front and two three-story rear brick tenements 502 West Twenty-sixth Street, 28 by 148.1½.

Messrs M. & L. Hess have completed negotiations with Henderson Denison P. Chesebro and Harry McNally, for the erection of a six-story and basement building at 61 to 67 North Moore Street, which the same brokers have leased for a term of ten years to Messrs. Edinger Brothers & Jacobi.

To-day's Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 245 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $20,651; subject to other mortgages for $73,900.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, William A. Woodworth, referee, Eleventh Street, south side, about 100 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport, 100 by 105. Due on judgment, $571.

By Andrew L. Soulard, foreclosure sale, Emanuel M. Friend, referee, 320 to 326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 257 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores in No. 320. Due on judgment, $9,406; subject to first mortgage for $50,000.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's mortgage foreclosure sale, 482 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone-front flat. Due on judgment, $2,898; subject to first mortgage for $17,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 71 and 75 Market Street, for three five-story and basement brick stores and flats, 27 by 49.6; cost, $60,000; also, Market Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, for a six-story brick flat and stores, 31.4 by 55, by Jacob Fischl of 197 Henry Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

Ninth Avenue, west side, 12.11 feet north of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 30 by 100, by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner; T. A. Hopper, 219 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 261 Mulberry Street, alterations to a three-story brick tenement, by George J. Kenney, 226 East Nineteenth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, Bible House, architect; cost, $900.

No. 109 East Sixty-ninth Street, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling, by Mary E. Sloane of Princeton, N. J., owner; Trowbridge, Colt & Livingston, 287 Fourth Avenue, architects; George Vassar, builder; cost, $14,000.

Nos. 215-217 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, alterations to a four-story brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $7,000.

No. 28 East Fourteenth Street, alterations to a five-story brick store and lofts, J. J. Little, 220 Astor Place, owner; V. H. Koehler, 55 Broadway, architect; H. Jacobs, builder; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 18.

LIBERTY ST, 98; Marietta B. Bellows to George W. Tubbs..... $100
2D AV, w s, 98.10 ft n of 34th St, 19.8x76; Charles H. Miller and another, executors, &c., to William P. Rooney..... 14,000
28TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of 9th Av, 0.6x98.9; Florence R. Kirkwood to Louise J. Eubank..... 1
40TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Charles Jacob and wife to C. Albert Jacob..... 10,000
2D AV, w s, 75.4 ft s of 56th St, 25x100; Carl Bock to Wilhelmine M. Harnisch. 10
52D ST, 50 West; Thomas G. Condon and wife to Francis G. Lloyd..... 75,000
5TH AV, w s, 40.10 ft s of 126th St, 20x85; Francis G. Lloyd and wife to Thomas G. Condon..... 37,500
145TH ST, 476 West; Paul B. Pugh to Ella A. Pugh..... 1
114TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 25x100.10; Mary T. Rennard to Judson Lawson..... 250
8TH AV, n w corner of 139th St, to 140th St x100; Matthew C. Kervan to Simon Adler and another..... 1
112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 150x100.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Walter Reid..... 1
CONVENT AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 148th St, 16x75; Mary E. and Mary Cahill to Richard H. Adams..... 1
CONVENT AV, w s, 66.11 ft s of 148th St, 16x75; same to Charles W. Saacke..... 1
115TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 150x100; William J. Manning and wife to William H. Hall, jr..... 1
130TH ST, n s, 214 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Anna Troy to Mary A. Troy..... 1
163TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Boston Road, 16x42.9x12x42.4x38; George H. Wyatt and wife to Henry J. Wyatt..... 10
33D ST, 36 West; Lester Levy to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1
67TH AV, w s, 79.2 ft s of 25th St, 19.7 x60; Robert L. Wenzey, referee, to Henry Goodkind..... 32,000
69TH ST, n s, 454 ft w of Central Park West, 21x100.5; Henry F. Cook and wife to Abraham L. Jacobs..... 1
76TH ST, 169 West; Henry F. Cook and wife to Charles Brendon..... 1
LOTS 50 and 51, map 71, Lots of Kingsland estate; D. Gilbert McKoon to Susan A. Baldwin..... 10
115TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Peter Muller and wife to Rachel Kleeberg..... 1
ASH AV, Lots 43-44, map of Laconia Park; William J. Ferris to Fredericka Whiteford..... 1
PART LOT 26, map of Manhattanville; John T. Pearson and wife to Lucretia Peters and others..... 1,250
156TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; William F. Buckley to Jacob Du.....
UNION AV, e s, 350 ft n of 152d St, or Kelly St, 40.4x96x42.4x95; Clara E. Mapes to Thomas O'Rorke.....
ASH AV, n s, Lots 45, 46, 43, and 44, map of Laconia Park; John H. Whiteford and wife to William J. Ferris..... 1
LOTS 9, 10, 11, 11A, and 457, map of Van Nest Park; Edith Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Agnes McCue..... 4,800
HIGHWAY from Westchester Village to Harlem Bridge, n w s, at e corner of land of John Cavanaugh, 50x190.6x44x171; also, n w s of same highway, adjoining Lot 11, map of John Morgan property, Unionport; Alice E. Bernard to Sarah E. Conway.....
46TH ST, 509 West; Mary McWalters to John A. Wieser..... 1
62D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Martha D. Weeks to Adolph Muller. 10,000
50TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Charles E. Van Tassel and another to Alice Farley..... 25,000
52D ST, 519 West; John E. Ward, referee, to Robert L. Reade and another, trustees..... 21,000
56TH ST, 227 and 229 East; Simon Adler and others to Matthew C. Kervan..... 1
AVENUE A, No. 2064; Henry Baruch to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 1
49TH ST, 359 East; Lilly R. Stern to Alice Farley..... 1
81ST ST, s s, 156.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Elliot Sandford, referee, to August F. Wiggers..... 5,000
PRINCE ST, 143; Anna M. Howland, executrix, to Alexander Brown, jr., and another..... 18,000
WORTH ST, s w s, Lot 2, 25x72.8x25x69.11, map by R. Graves; Peter F. Lee to Albina G. Lee..... 1
BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x90.2x120.2x122 7; 30th St, s s, 303.7 ft e of 7th Av, 160x100x166x98.9; 6th Av, w s, 30 ft n of 30th St, runs s 30 ft to 30th St x west 144 ft to old Stewart St x east —; also Stewart St, n s, 41.5 ft w of 6th Av, 100x99.6; 30th St, s s, 77.1 ft w of 6th Av, 25.8x90.8x26.3x85.5;

Flint's Fine Furniture
Choice attractions
now at bargain prices.

12th St, s s, 420.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43x103.3; 12th St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; 12th St, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 20.6x45.3x46.8x54.6; 12th St, n s, 466.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x——x——, and 5th Av, w s, 55.4 ft s of 37th St, 37.7 x120; Emily Gluf to Sarah J. Burby, 1-48th part..... 1
THOMPSON ST, 28; Louis J. Haber and wife to Peter Muller..... 13,000
23D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Ellen T. Dwyer to John Dwyer..... 1
7TH AV, e s, 40.1 ft s of 26th St, 19.4 x70; W. Irving Clark and wife to E. B. Clark..... 18,800
20TH ST, 426 East; Patrick Dempsey to William F. B. Redman..... 1
38TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of Park Av, 20x98.9; George B. Turrell and wife to Pierre L. Ronalds..... 45,000
19TH ST, 243 West; Elmira M. Dickerson and others to Estella S. Russell..... 18,500
23D ST, n s, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; John Dwyer to Ellen T. Dwyer..... 1
35TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Thomas F. O'Connor to Simon P. Pinnery..... 1
45TH ST, 9 West; Marguerite Perrier to Lucius A. Wilson..... 35,000
106TH ST, 415 East; Eva R. Fowler to Henry A. Doolittle..... 3,750
MADISON AV, 1,479 and 1,481; Bertha Lewy to Samuel Rapp and another..... 10
142D ST, s s, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Charles Donohue to Augusta A. Roby..... 10,000
142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; same to same..... 10,000
114TH ST, 16 West; John F. Meyer and wife to William R. McCoy..... 1
121ST ST, s w corner of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Moses Schwab to Elise Cohn..... 1
108TH ST, 222 East; Elise Cohn to Moses Schwab..... 1
115TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Peter Muller and wife to Adele Steenbock..... 32,000
115TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; same to Louis I. Haber..... 28,000
97TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; same to same..... 15,000
EAGLE AV, w s, 50 ft s of 163d St, 25x100; John A. Weser and wife to Mary McWalters..... 1
PROSPECT AV, w s, 225 ft n of 149th St, 25x100; Charles Hegeline and wife and others to Harriet E. Milne..... 8,000
3D AV, w s, 30.11 ft e of Grove St, 25x irregular; Joseph Newy and another to Louis Muller and wife..... 20,300
97TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Charles H. Murray, referee, to George A. Meyer and another..... 15,000
97TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; same to same..... 15,000
98TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; William J. Fanning, referee, to Susan Alwood, as executrix..... 11,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 108th St, 25.1x82.6x26x89.8; William Cumming, jr., and others to Herman Wiebke and wife..... 27,750
112TH ST, 231 West; Rebecca Friedlander to Cary F. Simons..... 1
113TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 162.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x118.5x223.11x100.11; Simon Adler and others to Matthew E. Kervan..... 1
147TH ST, n s, 259 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 16x99.11; H. Wheeler Powell to Margery S. Ruttmann..... 1
135TH ST, 150 and 152 West; George B. Heath to James L. Montgomery..... 10
MELROSE AV, n w corner of 153d St, 100 x25; Mary J. Donnelly to Martin Metzger.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, ——x82.9x irregular; Theodore Gaillard Thomas and wife to Honora McDonald..... 1
PARK AV, e s, 162 ft s of 183d St, 72x143.1; The Northern Improvement Company to William Hodgson..... 3,600
BRYANT ST, s e corner of 172d St, 25x100; same to Alice Weaver..... 100
183D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 100 x100; same to Ernest Wenigmann..... 3,600
LOTS 36 and 37, map of Kingsland estate; Frederic E. Kamp and another to J. N. Wayland..... 2,000
LAFAYETTE AV, e s, Lot 96, map of Mount Hope, 75x99; Joseph T. Williamson and others to Horace Anderson.....
FREDERICK ST, e s, 350 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; Palk S. Treacy and wife to Emma G. Leith..... 1,300
ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 187th St, 25x87.6; n w corner of Arthur Av and 87th St, 25x123.3; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Charles E. Appleby, as trustee.
205TH ST, s e corner of Webster Av, 113 x24.2x112.6x35; executors, &c., of Maria L. Travers to Agnes K. Mulligan..... 2,025
HULL AV, n s, 401.5 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to same..... 920
WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,171 ft e of Woodlawn Heights, 50x76x50x78.3; same to Richard J. Lyons..... 1,115
WEBSTER AV, n s, 85 ft w of 206th St, 100x119.6; same to Agnes K. Mulligan..
WEBSTER AV, s s, 100 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x81.11x50x83.5; same to same..... 1,420
WEBSTER AV, n s, 185 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; same to same..... 2,800
HULL AV, s s, 413.6 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to William G. Mulligan..... 880
207TH ST, n s, 344.4 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 25.8x25.10x89; same to William G. Mulligan..... 300
WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,250 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 55.10x75.3x69.11x76; same to Agnes K. Mulligan..... 1,195
WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,050 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x81.3x25x81.11; same to Joseph M. Prowler..... 710
WEBSTER AV, n s, 335 ft w of 205th St, 25x112.6; same to Aaron Herzberg..... 610
207TH ST, n s, 294.3 ft s e of Woodlawn Road; 25x95.10x25.10x102.7; same to William G. Mulligan..... 400
PERRY AV, n w corner of 206th St, 27.5x101.2x25x89.10; same to Aaron Herzberg. 675
NORWOOD AV, n w corner of 205th St, 100 6x80.5x100x70; same to same..... 1,655
PERRY AV, s s, 319.6 ft w of 205th St, 50x irregular; same to Robert N. Quinn.
WOODLAWN ROAD, e s, 104.7 ft s of Hall Av, 26.2x101.11x25x94.3; same to Henry Weller..... 900
NORWOOD AV, n s, 120 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to Joseph M. Prowler.. 1,030
JEROME AV, e s, 136.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 50x100; John C. Sanders and wife to Mary A. Costello..... 10

Recorded Leases.

AITKEN, John W., to Adolph Flissner; 38 West Houston St, 5¼ years..... 3,700
CARROLL, Mary, to Thomas A. Hyland; 796 3d Av, 5 years..... 3,000, 3,250
CORDLER, Theodore A., to Bernard Reilly; s w corner of Lexington Av and 98th St, 5¼ years..... 1,100, 1,400
DRAPER, Mary A. P., and another, trustees, to John Dunn; s w corner of 8th Av and 33d St, 5 years..... 3,800, 4,000
FREY, Louis, to Christian Kaeser; 112 Amsterdam Av, 3¼ years..... 600
SCHOMBERG, Sophie, to Wolf Horowitz; 150 Monroe St, 3 years..... 540

Recorded Mortgages.

BLISS, Clara E. and Charles H., to Adelbert S. Nichols; n s of 139th St, 134 ft w of 8th Av, 1 month..... $1,000
BATES, Imogene C., to Henry B. Cosgrove, trustee, &c.; 154 and 156 Maiden Lane, 2 years..... 1,000
BARCLAY, James S. and Julian H., to United States Trust Company of New York; 268 and 270 Washington St, 3 years..... 32,000
BROWN, Alexander, jr., and Denison P. Chesebro to Anna M. Howland, executrix of William H. Howland; 143 Prince St, 1 year..... 15,000
BOHLMANN, Herman J., and wife to Margaretha Bohlmann; n s of 53d St, 215 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to August Krefft; e s of Jerome Av, 136.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 1 year..... 1,500
COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Isaac Shiman; 82 Essex St, 1 year..... 5,000
CLARK, Frederick P. J., by guardian, to Frank B. Lord; s e corner of Broadway and 56th St, and other property, 5 1-6 years..... 20,000
COOK, Henry F., and Marie, to David E. Oppenheimer; 169 West 76th St, demand..... 3,000
CHENOWETH, Cath. R., and husband to Fannie Aaron; n s of 59th St, 90.6 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 3,000
COHN, Elias and Adolph, to Daniel Rosenbaum; s w corner of 4th Av and 121st St, 6 months..... 4,000
CONDON, Thomas G., and wife to Augustus Stoner; w s of 6th Av, 40.10 ft s of 126th St, 2 years..... 3,500
SAME to Mary Ferguson; same property, 3 years..... 2,000
DELLI, Alessandro, and wife to the State Bank; 307 Monroe St, note, ½ year..... 2,000
DROYER, John, and wife to Adrian H. Jackson; n s of 26d St, 81.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,500
DUFFY, John J., and William P. Rooney to D. C. Moran, committee; w s of 2d Av, 98.10 ft n of 34th St, 5 years..... 10,000
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 2d Av, 98.10 ft n of 34th St, 1 year..... 2,000
FARLEY, Alice, to Lilly R. Stern; 359 East 50th St, installments..... 1,750
GALBRAITH, Innes C., and husband to John L. Tonnelle, trustee, &c.; n s of 159th St, 375.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 8,600
SAME to same individually; same property, 3 years..... 400
HOGENCAMP, John M., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; n s of 122d St, 116 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,000
HEYDT, Herman A., to Herman Heydt; n s of Grand St, 16 ft e of Willett St, 5 years..... 13,000
HIRSCHKIND, Sarah, and Rachel Wertheimer to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 62d St, 126.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.. 15,000
KRONE, Abraham, and wife to Frank H. and George H. Wright; n s of 98th St, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 500
KERVAN, Matthew C., to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman; s s of 113th St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 6,000
SAME to same; s s of 113th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 4,000
SAME to Allen L. Mordecai and Benjamin Mordecai; s s of 113th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year..... 10,000
CILES, Florence C., to Lewis C. Ledyard; e s of Elizabeth St, 50.1 ft n of Canal St, 1 year..... 7,000
GOLDSMITH, A. M., and wife to Leopold Kahn; s s of 107th St, 224.3 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,500
KING, William H., and wife to Mary Fauchere; s e s of Jefferson Av, 200 ft s w of Columbia Av, 2 years..... 2,000
KEOGH, Thomas W., and wife to Edward Coffin; 46 Great Jones St, demand..... 10,000
LAWSON, Judson, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 121, map of De Peyster tract, 1 year..... 4,500
KLEINSCHMIDT, Ludwig, and wife to Philip Pathenheimer; 1,600 Avenue A, 3 years..... 2,000
MANDEL, Adolf, and wife to the State Bank; 196 Broome St, notes..... 4,000
MESTANITZ, Liubomir, and wife to Benedickt Fisch; n w s of 324 st, 225 ft w of 7th Av; also gore, s s of 33d St, 200 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 1,328
MANDLER, John, and wife to Louise Goettmann; 220 Tinton Av, 3 years..... 1,000
MILNE, Harriet E., to Charles Hegelein and Theodore Butzke; w s of Prospect Av, 225 ft n of 149th St, 3 years..... 4,675
McCUE, Agnes, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 10, 11, 9, 11A, and 457 map of Van Nest Park, 2 years..... 3,800
NATHAN, Clarence S., to Horatio Gomez; 113 West 87th St, 5 years..... 3,000
PUGH, Paul B., and wife to May Ten Eyck and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 145th St, 130 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000
REID, Walter, to Judson S. Todd; s s of 112th St, 230 and 260 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 40,000
REID, Walter, to T. J. McLaughlin; s s of 112th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 19,000
SAME to Judson S. Todd; s s of 112th St, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 20,000
SAME to same; s s of 112th St, 200 and 320 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 40,000
RAPP, Samuel, and Nathan Marx, to Bertha Lewy; 1,481 and 1,479 Madison Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 8,000
RONALDS, Pierre L., to George B. Turrell; 38th St, s s, 120 ft e of Park Av, 1 year..... 40,000
ROLLINS, Elisha B., to Eliza N. Hall; n s of Mount Hope Place, 125 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 8,000
RUSSELL, Estelle B., to Mary Renville; 245 West 19th St, 3 years..... 12,000
SCHNEIDER, Sophia, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; e s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years..... 17,000
SAME to same; e s of Columbus Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years..... 17,000
SUZZARINI, Louisa, to John Rottkamp; West St, e s, 64.2 ft s of Fulton St, 1 year..... 1,800
SPENCER, Lorillard, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 85 5th Av, 1 year..... 50,000
SUTRO, Ludwig, and wife to the United States Trust Company of New York; 430 Lenox Av, 5 years..... 5,000
TUBBS, George W., to Warren B. Dennis; 98 Liberty St, 3 years..... 12,000
TIMKEN, Mary A., to George E. Mott; n s of 51st St, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 8,000
UREN, Christiana, to John L. Tonnele, trustee of Rebecca Uren; s s of 159th St, 405.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 9,000
SAME to James Fay; same property, 4 months.....
WUYTACK, Maria A., to Mary J. Averill; e s of Crestline Av, Lots 73 and 76, property of William E. M. Zborowski, 2 years..... 2,000
WOOD, Samuel H., to Irving Savings Institution; 81 Dey St, 1 year..... 2,000
HERZBERG, Aaron, to William R. Travers and another, executors of Maria L. Travers; Perry Av, n w corner of 206th St, 1 year..... 405
SAME to same; Webster Av, n s, 335 ft w of 205th St, 1 year.....
SAME to same; Webster Av, n s, 835 ft w of 205th St, 1 year.....
LYONS, Richard A., to same; s s of Webster Av, 1,175 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year..... 669
MULLIGAN, William G., to same; s s of 207th St, 294.4 and 344.6 and 418.7 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 948
MULLIGAN, Agnes K., to same; Hull Av, n s, 401.5 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year..... 552
SAME to same; n w corner of Webster Av and 205th St, 1 year..... 1,215
SAME to same; n s of Webster Av, 85 ft w of 205th St, 3 lots, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 278
SAME to same; n s of Webster Av, 1,000 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year..... 852
SAME to same; s s of Webster Av, 1,250 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 1 year..... 717
QUINN, Robert N., to same; n s of Perry Av, 819.6 ft w of 205th St, 1 year..... 978
WEILER, Henry, to same; e s of Woodlawn Road, 104.7 ft s of Hull Av, 1 year..... 540

Assignments of Mortgages.

AIMS, Walton I., to Emma Mains..... $1
AIMS, Emma M., executrix of P. Walton Aims, to Walton I. Aims..... 1
BRAUN, John, and another to Victoria Muller and another..... 1
BRANDES, Henriette and Charles A., to Susan H. Geissenhainer..... 7,000
BARRY, Elizabeth M., to Charles C. Yorke..... 2,500
COOKE, Maria J. K., to Kath. B. wife of Paul B. Cooke..... 4,150
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Albert C. Hencken..... 1,000
HALL, Thomas R. A. and William H., to Charles E. Hall..... 1
HALL, William H., to same, (two assignments)..... 2
KING, David J., and others, executors of Edward J. King, to Allen L. Mordecal..... 12,790
MIDDLEBROOK, Frreric J., to New York Security and Trust Company..... 18,010
MILLER, Victoria, to Elisabetha Becker. 1
MURRAY, William J., to John J. Collins. 6,097
MESSINGER, Jennie, to Ashbel P. Fitch. 1,000
SCHUYLER, Jane E., to Mercantile Trust Company..... 1
THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY to Emma Schuman..... 2,550
THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Daniel Grinnon and another, executors (two assignments)..... 5,072
WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford.. 1
WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Mary Feuchere. 1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

109TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, or Broadway, 50x100; John Madden against Altro L. Ratner, owner and contractor. $400
1ST AV, 398; Thomas H. Regan against Charles Siedler, owner; Alphonsus J. Eergen, contractor..... 92
EDGECOMB AV, n e corner of 141st St, 100x100; George McMullen against John Walker and another, owners; George D. Ross contractor..... 261
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 86th St, 200 ft to 87th St, x100; William Bradley against Henry F. Cook, owner and contractor..... 13,000
117TH ST, n s, extends from 7th to St. Nicholas Av, x100; Theodore W. Morris & Co. against same..... 1,562
SAME PROPERTY; James Bradley against same..... 13,000
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 86th St, 121.3x100, same against same..... 10,000
109TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Durie & Davidson against John Turner & Son, owners and contractors..... 1,070
WASHINGTON ST, 465; Henry B. Fox against Nathaniel B. Powers, owner and contractor..... 767
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 87th St, 100.8x36.6; McGivney & McLaughlin against William G. and John H. Corrigan, owners; Edward T. Rutan, contractor..... 138
142D ST, s s, extends from 3d Av to Alexander Av, 91.6x112x142.1x100; Jaekel & Co. against Seitz & Gaylor, owners and contractors..... 7,650
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 915, LAWS OF 1896.
ST. ANN'S AV and 144th St, n w corner, 25.6x125; Geacomo Pesciotta, on German American Real Title Company, to James M. Giles..... 180

Lis Pendens.

125TH ST, 315 East; Daniel Ohl against Michael J. Kilcoyne and others, (to have deed declared void.)
139TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 170x99.11; James F. Diaken and another against Charles E. Bliss and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)
LOT 18, s e part, of map of Woodstock, 37.9x200; also n e half and s w half of Lot 10, same map, Morrisania; William B. Stones and wife against Catharine Stones, widow, and others, (partition, &c.)
BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 57 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Nathan Bernstein against Daniel Rosendorf and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
60TH ST, s w corner, 7 Lexington Av, 22.9x100.5; United States Trust Company of New York against Henry B. Stein and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—THEODORE A. SQUIER.—Deficiency judgment for $15,064 was entered yesterday against Theodore A. Squier in favor of the executors of the estate of Benjamin W. Merriam.

—ISAAC R. SWEZEY.—Schedules of Isaac R. Swezey, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 61 Beekman Street, show liabilities, $5,047; nominal assets, $2,617; actual assets, $1,594.

—HERMAN TULP.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the store of Herman Tulp, jr., grocer, at 438 Eighth Avenue, on an execution for $781 in favor of Herman Tulp, Sr. The debtor has been in business about a year.

—W. F. MEEKS.—Charles W. Ridgway has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William F. Meeks, dealer in installment goods, at 9 Murray Street, on the application of Henrietta R. Meeks, a creditor for $2,821.

—LESCHHORN & RIEGELMANN.—Joseph J. Corn has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Leschhorn & Riegelmann, importers of dress and cloak trimmings, at 21 and 23 Howard Street, who failed on Nov. 25, on the application of Ferdinand A. Straus.

—MOSES KALFON.—Moses Kalfon, dealer in cigars at 1 Cortlandt Street, has given a bill of sale of the business to A. J. Benalm for $2,450, and the latter has taken possession of the store. Mr. Kalfon confessed judgment yesterday to Jacob Agoulay for $467, borrowed money, and execution has been issued to the Sheriff. Mr. Kalfon has been in the cigar business since 1874, and a few years ago had three stores in various parts of the city, but gave them up one after another.

—REED GLASS COMPANY.—John J. Vyla assignee of Emma A. Reed, doing business as the Reed Glass Company at 456 West Broadway, has revoked his consent to act as such, and has returned the assets to her. He gives as a reason that, under a decision of Justice Truax of the Supreme Court in the case of the Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass., vs. G. W. Mathers's Sons, said assignment is void on its face. The assignment was made on Dec. 8 last.

—MARTHA E. CLARK.—Schedules of Mrs. Martha E. Clark of 53 West Forty-sixth Street show liabilities of $22,511, of which $16,716 are direct and $5,795 contingent claims for legal services; normal assets of $39,000, and actual assets of $21,272. The assets consist of the house 53 West Forty-sixth Street, nominal value $35,000, actual value $20,000; household furniture, and jewelry. The title to the property, it is stated, has been clouded by acts of others, and she has been unable to sell it or procure a loan on it to meet her obligations. There is a mortgage, with interest due, of $4,980. The First National Bank of Ballston Spa is a creditor for $7,302.

Out of Town.

—HENRY S. INGERSOLL.—Henry S. Ingersoll, grocer, of Bay City, Mich., has filed a chattel mortgage for $6,444. Mrs. M. E. Bell is named as trustee.

—ILLINOIS PAPER COMPANY.—Judge Freeman to-day appointed E. S. Rocks receiver for the Illinois Paper Company. The assets are about $65,000, and the liabilities about $90,000.

—PHOENIX CARRIAGE COMPANY.—J. McNamara, Jr., who has been doing business as the Phoenix Carriage Company at Cincinnati, has assigned to Robert Ramsay, with preferences. Assets and liabilities about $40,000.

—BOSTON STOCK AND GRAIN EXCHANGE.—The Boston Stock and Grain Exchange, at 7 Water Street, doing a margin business, has closed. A meeting of the stockholders has been called for the first Monday in February. The backers say the indebtedness is simply nominal, and that the creditors will not suffer.

Judgments.

BADGLEY, Howard G.—First National Bank of the City of New York..... 4,140
BATTERSCHEL, Frederick—J. Schanz and another..... $78
BLUMENSTOCK, Alexander—Lizzie Monday..... 72
BRAUNSCHWEIGER, David—M. Hellman and another..... 48
BREET, Morris—D. B. Brigham and others..... 864
BRUNNER, Henry—Morgan Marshall Company..... 115
BUDWEISER Brewing Company, Limited—M. Shedlinsky..... 389
BURLEIGH, Helen M.—C. Queller..... 27
CLINTON, Henry F.—Consolidated Steel and Wire Company..... 5,000
COMSTOCK, Samuel H.—J. H. Gilmore.. 117
CONGELTON, Osborn—Sarah McLaughlin 41
COGHAN COMPANY—T. F. Daly..... 133
CONKLING, Ella S.—Mary Sproul..... 175
DUNN, Jessie H.—L. Hurst..... 223
EGAN, Michael H.—F. V. Strauss..... 231
FARLEY, Joseph—P. Farley..... 91
FERRELL, Frank J.—D. Sweeny..... 895
FERNBACH, Henriette—H. Heyelt, deficiency..... 112
FITCH, Allen P.—Antoinette L. Schermerhorn..... 1,167
FISKE, Cornelius—J. P. White..... 114
GIHRSON, Henry, and Theodore Liebbrand—H. Bub..... 372
GODDARD, Morrill—A. Schmoll and others, (costs)..... 1,786
GOLDMAN, Robert W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit..... 114
GOLDSMITH, Elijah—O. H. Hayes and another..... 95
GROSS, Charles—A. J. Wallace and another..... 297
GRIVE, Andrew—E. F. Heagney..... 538
HANSSON, Christine and Ola—J. F. Welch..... 215
HARTWELL, Caroline—W. H. Rankin.. 203
HEINEMAN, George P.—E. F. Daland.. 816
HOWELL, Joseph—Robert Brown and others..... 968
SAME—J. Redmond..... 31
HOPKINS, Ephraim—J. H. Taylor..... 41
HOUSLEY, Charles—S. Deuse..... 42
HODGMAN, George F.—National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York..... 137
SAME—Ninth National Bank of New York. 10,070
INDELLI, Pietro, and William G. Matthew—Joseph and Max Lecove..... 10,070
JOHNSON, George P.—P. Perew..... 88
JONES, Lyman N.—A. M. Vernon and another..... 95
KALFON, Moses—J. Azoulay..... 270
KEARNEY, Robert—A. Kearney..... 467
KRAMRISCH, Charles F.—Morgan Marshall Company..... 44
KLEIN, Marie A.—S. B. Reed..... 85
KRAUS, David—T. W. Hartley..... 305
LALLY, James J.—William Clarke, (two judgments)..... 87
LEVINS, William J.—Same..... 183
LEVY, Abraham—G. N. Messiter as receiver, costs..... 24
LIPPMAN, Henry—L. Hurst..... 176
LOPEZ, Joseph—F. Anthony and others, as committee, &c..... 2,460
MATTHEWSON, George B.—J. Schanz and another..... 37
MERYASH, Rebecca—The Excelsior Brewing Company..... 44
MEYER, William and Henry—H. Stelling. 257
McGINNIS, John and W. H. Van Guilder Smith..... 482
MILLER, Edward—Lillian B. Rodgers as receiver, &c..... 493
MILLS, James P.—Theodore F. Tone..... 411
MULLEN, Frank—F. Miller and others... 124
NEWTON, Victor M.—J. Deleans..... 458
NEUBERGER, Jacob—Union Granite Company..... 62
NEW YORK BOTTLING COMPANY—F. I. Cole..... 93
OFFERMAN, Charles W. and Herman Von Keller—F. H. Holmes..... 3,961
OSTROM, Mary S.—The Standard Fashion Company..... 442
PEPPER, George F.—R. S. Luqueer & Co..... 66
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

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45TH ST, 34 WEST.—In small private family; to gentleman only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD; steam heated. Mrs. HAMILON, 125 West 33d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; in private family; three and one-half years' references; wages, from $18 to $20. M. Kelly, care of Mrs. Murphy, 328 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. H. S., 341 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; with reference. 231 East 70th St., Walsh's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English girl as chambermaid; highly recommended. L. J., 409 Lexington Av., care Mrs. Mills.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and assist with sewing or other work; three years' reference. 149 East 57th St. rear.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By neat girl for up-stairs work; small private family; willing and obliging; five years' reference. 163 East 39th St.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good girl as cook and laundress; will take general housework from suitable party; two and one-half years' references. 1,402 Lexington Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class references from last employer. 932 8th Av., near 55th St., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; take entire charge; city references. A. S., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By Swiss widow; perfectly capable of taking charge of lunch or dinner parties; excellent cook; also, excellent general seamstress; by the day. R. V. R., 204 East 73d St.

COOK or BUTLER.—By a colored butler; first-class; in private family as cook or butler; five years' reference from last place. S. C., care of Mrs. Gaston, 219 East 88th St.

COOK.—By a first-class competent cook in German, French, and American cooking; best city reference. P., Box 863 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private Christian family; no washing; good reference. 126 West 50th St., rear house.

COOK.—By an excellent cook and caterer in all kinds of cooking; city or country; best reference. 217 West 36th St. S. E. P.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; private or public; good reference. Mrs. Farrell, 779 10th Av., third floor.

COOK.—By English Protestant; first-class all-round cook; city references. Box M., 1,513 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing and ironing by respectable woman with undoubted reference. 168 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French waist trimmer, cutter, and rectifier. A. A., Box 286 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By a North of Ireland young woman, age 20, highest reference, in good family, as nursery governess, or care of young children; young ladies' companion, or lady's secretary. 20 East 31st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper in a first-class private family; experienced in management of servants, &c.; excellent references. A. H., 143 West 14th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By smart respectable girl for light housework in small family, or mind children. 1,791 3d Av. Harrington.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent, strong girl for general housework. 436 West 28th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a person of good experience; accustomed to travel; willing to assist in other duties; good hairdresser; dressmaker, and packer; best city reference; English Protestant. Lady's Maid, 221 West 15th St., MacGowan's Box.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid; middle-aged; willing and obliging; good hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class packer and traveler, with city reference. J. B., Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID or ATTENDANT FOR TRAVELING.—By refined German; competent in duties; thoroughly experienced; speaks French, Italian, English; good references. Address Miss Roeder, 29 Lawrence St., Boston, Mass.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; good packer and traveler; best city reference. M. A., 253 West 30th St., care of Mrs. Robertson.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; neat, willing and obliging; best city reference. 411 West 32d St., McCann's bell.

MAID.—By German lady's maid; speaks French, English, to go to Europe; highly recommended. 341 West 30th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family with first-class reference; competent in her duties in anything she undertakes. 223 West 35th St.; ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat, respectable colored woman; excellent laundress by the day; six years' references; last employer can be seen. Wright, 119 East 84th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectful young woman; go out by day as first-class laundress; three days in week; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; as first-class laundress; by the day or month; city reference. S., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish woman as first-class laundress; private family; reference. M. Ellm, 221 East 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; good city reference. 423 West 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Nurse to child, invalid, or baby from its birth, by a woman who was professional nurse for years; satisfactory references. 46 East 20th St.

NURSE.—Competent infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle; three years' city reference. 414 West 31st St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—English; one year's reference; last employer can be seen. 121 West 19th St., rear.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; understands children's clothes; all kinds family sewing; wait on lady, assist with children, or chamberwork; excellent reference. 408 Lexington Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good dressmaker; would wait on lady or do light chamberwork; five years' reference. Address, by letter only, P., 225 East 12th St.

SEAMSTRESS or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman; neat, active, and obliging; first-class references. M. J., care of Greenhill, 234 East 95th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 347 West 43d St.; ring first bell to left.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a refined German girl as attendent to invalid lady, would make herself useful; best city reference. Advertiser, 160 East 57th St.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, SPEAKING GOOD French and English, in business or private house. L. L., Box 284 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET.—By English expert of long experience; wages, $50; abstainer. A. Scott, 329 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; competent; in a first-class service; sober and clean; first-class references. A. J., 280 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; competent; highly recommended; last employer. Call, for two days, 10 to 12, S. F., 928 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced man; Swiss; age 28; in private family. Pagesy, 996 1st Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in private family; thoroughly competent man with best personal reference from last employer. J. H., Box 265 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; man first-class butler or valt; willing and obliging; best city reference. Couple, 117 West 24th St.

BUTLER.—English trained; thoroughly understands gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman, age 28, in private family; thoroughly trained; highest references. H., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Belgian; understands his duties; sober; city references. A., 888 6th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Thoroughly capable; best city references. E. H., 247 East 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a French chef, in private family, with first-class city references. B., Box 280 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, reliable, all around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly competent; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; tend furnace, milk, &c.; single; city or country. F. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By German; thoroughly experienced, careful driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; first-class references; last employer can be seen. Coachman, 23 East 85th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; English Protestant; good appearance; will be found willing and obliging; good city reference. Parry, 101 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class in every kind; last employer can be seen. T. F., 600 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—English; careful driver; understands the care of horses; honest, sober; four years in last position; country and city references. J. S. Dempsey, 1,477 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German-American; married; in business for himself the last twelve years; now disengaged; on gentleman's place; competent of taking full charge of greenhouses, fruits, vegetables; light farming; 20 years' experience; good reference. G. Hopfe, Rosebank, S. I.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN.—Age 26; care fine horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober; good rider and driver; willing, obliging; best references. Call or address, three days, P. S., 800 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—English; age 28; tall, neat appearance, and competent; strictly sober and reliable; personal reference. Box 338 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 22; competent and willing; good references. H. R., Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—A lady wishes a place for her second man; English; good references can be seen at pesent employer's, 47 East 34th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By Englishman; understands the care of a sportsman's outfit, hunting, shooting, fishing, guns, &c.; highest references. H., Box 350 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By young Englishman; 24; thoroughly competent; excellent references. H. B., Box 108, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By intelligent Irishman; 30; married; handy with tools; thoroughly honest, sober, and reliable. J. B., 204 East 44th St.

NURSE or ATTENDANT.—To sick or invalid gentleman; best city reference from doctor and last places; willing, sober; would travel; American. 329 3d Av.

STEWARD.—As steward in a club or hotel or charge of bachelor apartment house; can furnish first-class reference; thoroughly understands his business. H. H., Box 317 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—An experienced chambermaid; first-class city reference required. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 49 East 67th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley Administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The Mid-Winter edition of the NATIONAL RECORDER will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the NATIONAL RECORDER, Washington, D. C.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL

HAMILTON BERMUDA

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY

MEAD & BROOKS Managers

SUMMER RESORTS.

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THE CHAMBERLIN

Finest Hotel on Atlantic Coast.

Now Open. Apply for particulars to G. W. SWETT, Manager, Old Point Comfort, Va.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free Italian lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,

35 West 90th St.

Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New York.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Bicycle enamel (like charity) covers a multitude of sins. Come to-day and examine the "Kimball" before it is finished. Our factory is open.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, COST $250. WILL sell at great sacrifice account of moving. 453 Lenox Av.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CECIL,

ST. NICHOLAS AV. AND 118TH ST., New York.

NEW FIRE-PROOF APARTMENT HOTEL. American plan.

Now open for inspection and engagements. References required.

Suites of two and three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Service, cuisine, and all appointments first-class.

Accessible by 6th and 9th Av. elevated cars.

CHARLES S. HOLMES.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. CORNER OF FIFTH AVE. AND 15TH ST.

A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation. Apartments of parlor, one, or more bedrooms, and bath. Furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired.

E. W. EAGER, MANAGER.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Missouri, made and entered on the 14th day of December, 1896, in a certain cause therein pending, wherein Theodore Gilman and Ward W. Jacobs were complainants, and the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company is defendant, I, the undersigned, Master in Chancery of said Court, and named in said decree, will, on WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF APRIL, 1897, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the East front door of the State Courthouse on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, but for a price not less than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, the premises and properties conveyed by the defendant company by mortgage or deed of trust, dated January 2d, 1888, and described therein, and in said decree, as follows, to wit:

All and singular, the entire railroad of the said Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railway Company, commencing at a point on the Mississippi River, opposite the City of Quincy, in the State of Illinois, and extending to the Town of Trenton, in the County of Grundy, in the State of Missouri, whether made or to be made, acquired or to be acquired, and its franchises, equipments, property, tools, and interests, that is to say: The lands and tenements, hereditaments, fixtures, goods, and chattels of said company; its property, rights, privileges, leases, and household interests and estate of every nature and description; its rights of way, ties, fences, buildings and erections; its rights of way, cars, engines, tools, and machinery; its books, books of account, papers, vouchers, receipts, and claims of every description; its offices and office furniture and fixtures; and all the property, rights, and franchises of any and every kind and description which the company now has or owns or hereafter may acquire, including all and every valuable thing and things whatsoever which said company now has or may hereafter have, made or hold in law or equity, and the rights to all tolls, rents, issues, and profits which may hereafter accrue to said company from any source whatever.

The entire premises and property included in said mortgage and decree will be offered for sale and sold as an entirety and without relief from valuation or appraisement.

Before any bid will be received the bidder must deposit with the undersigned Master, in cash or a duly certified cheque of some solvent bank or like institution satisfactory to the Master, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars; the deposit so received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down. The deposit so received from the successful bidder will be retained and applied by the Master as part payment of the purchase price, upon the confirmation of such sale.

No bid of less than $300,000.00 will be accepted.

Said sale, upon report thereof, will be subject to approval and confirmation by said Court or some Judge thereof; and upon confirmation and approval thereof by said Court or some Judge thereof, the purchaser shall immediately pay to said Master the additional sum of $250,000.00 in cash; and the remainder of the purchase price shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates of said defendant company, secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, taken at such valuation as shall be equivalent to the distributive share of the purchase money applicable to such bonds, coupons, or scrip certificates; provided, however, that the purchaser shall pay in cash in addition to the said sum of $300,000.00 so much as may be necessary to fully pay the principal sum of $250,000.00 and the per cent. interest per annum thereon from the First day of December, 1896, and the cost and expenses of said suit, and all charges and allowances made by the Court against the fund arising from such sale.

Upon confirmation of said sale and compliance by the purchaser with the terms thereof, said Master will make and deliver to him a proper deed of conveyance of all said property and premises sold; and the said defendant company and the said complainants, as trustees under said mortgage or deed of trust, will also make and deliver proper deeds of conveyance of said property and premises to the said purchaser thereof.

Jurisdiction of said cause will be retained by said Court for the purpose of enforcing the terms of said decree and sale, and said sale will be made subject to the right of the Court to retake and resell said property if the purchaser shall fail to comply with all the terms of said sale and with all the orders of said Court or any Judge thereof made or to be made in said cause.

F. SCHOFIELD,
Master in Chancery.

ja19-1aw14wTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one pool (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and forty-six and forty-three one-hundredths feet (246.43 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of two hundred and thirty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (236.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (5) running northerly along said easterly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

DRY GOODS.

PERFUMERY DAY TO-DAY MEANS MONEY in your pockets on Pears' Soap, Cuticura Soap, Liberts' Extracts, Lyons' Tooth Powder, and all perfumery. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 23, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn,* via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York,* via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Berlin, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Berlin.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Servia,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other part of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Petit Goave, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Holstein; at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 45 PM for Rio de Janeiro, per steamer from New Orleans; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Darwin; at 7 AM for Brazil, per steamship Wordsworth, for Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica and South Pacific ports,) per steamship Valencia, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 11 AM for Progreso, per steamship Santo Domingo, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 PM, for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Imperial Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Imperial Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Cearense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, for arrival at New York of steamship Arcania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise of the Hamburg-American Line

TO THE Mediterranean and ORIENT BY THE

Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK, from New York Jan. 28, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.

For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BOURGOGNE,	Lebeouf.	Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.	
LA GASCOGNE,	Baudonnet.	Sat., Jan. 30, 9 A.M.	

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Servia,	Jan. 23, 9 AM	Aurania,	Feb. 13, 1 PM
Campania,	Jan. 30, 2 PM	Etruria,	Feb. 20, 7:30 AM
Umbria,	Feb. 6, 8:30 AM	Servia,	Feb. 27, 1 PM

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic,	Jan. 20, Noon	Germanic,	Feb. 17, Noon
Teutonic,	Jan. 26, Noon	Adriatic,	Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic,	Feb. 3, Noon	Britannic,	Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic,	Feb. 10, Noon	Majestic,	Mar. 10, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,	Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu,	Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu,	Feb. 18, 1 P. M.
DORIC,	Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu,	March 4, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Feb. 1, Apl 10, June 21
EMPRESS OF CHINA..March 1, May 10, July 12
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 29, May 31, Aug. 2

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA

WARRIMOO, Feb. 8,.. MIOWERA, March 8

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 63 Wall St., N. Y.

CANADIAN AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Special Trip Round the World

$560.

R. M. S. "Aorangi," intended to leave London, March 17th, 1897, via Tenerife, Cape Town, Melbourne, Sydney, New Zealand, Fiji, Hawaii, and Vancouver, tickets good twelve months.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM		Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM	
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM		Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM	
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM		Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM	

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†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.	*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM	*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM
F. B'marck, Ja. 26, 11 AM	†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM	†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of Jan. 26th and Feb. 18 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A.M.	Columbia, May 13, 7A.M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM	F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM	Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK,	Jan. 20	NEW YORK,	Feb. 13
ST. LOUIS,	Jan. 27	ST. LOUIS,	Feb. 17
ST. PAUL,	Feb. 3	ST. PAUL,	Feb. 24

WINTER CRUISE.

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick

MRS. IRWIN IS ACQUITTED

END OF A REMARKABLE MURDER CASE IN MARYLAND.

The Man Who Confessed to Killing Mr. Irwin and Charged Mrs. Irwin with Being an Accessory Refuses to Testify.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—The trial of one of the most remarkable cases in the criminal annals of Maryland was begun and concluded in the Criminal Court to-day. The defendant was a woman who was indicted in the Charles County court as an accessory to the murder of her husband. The most damaging testimony against the woman was expected to come from a man who was convicted of the murder, and on whom the death sentence has been passed.

In a confession made the day following his conviction and sentence to death for the murder of James J. Irwin, George Matthews declared that he had been incited to the crime by Mrs. Irwin, and together they had planned and executed it. It was believed that his testimony, along with circumstantial evidence from other quarters, might result in the conviction of the widow of Irwin. But when Matthews was put on the stand to-day he refused to testify against her or even to be sworn in the case.

After Matthews had refused to testify the State closed its case. The defense did not even submit any evidence, and the case was given to the jury without argument. Without leaving their seats the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The Crime.

James J. Irwin, a farmer and oysterman, was found dead in his home, at Allen's Fresh, Charles County, on the night of Aug. 2, 1896. He had been shot in the back of his head while asleep in his bed. Part of his skull was torn away by the shot and slugs with which the gun had been loaded. The first information of the murder was furnished by Mrs. Irwin, who ran to the home of her father-in-law, a hundred yards away, and said that she had been awakened by some noise outside, and, reaching over to arouse her husband, found him bathed in blood. Mrs. Irwin asserted that she had not heard a gunshot and knew nothing of the crime, but in the early stages of the investigation suspicion pointed to her as an accomplice of George Matthews. He was an oysterman, and lived at Rock Point. Some letters were found which had passed between Matthews and Mrs. Irwin which showed that there was great intimacy between the two.

Matthews and Mrs. Irwin were arrested. The man escaped from jail, and was gone a month. He voluntarily returned, was tried for murder at La Plata, was convicted, and sentenced to death. When the verdict was rendered Matthews said: "I am satisfied. You can hang me. I am guilty, but a woman is at the bottom of it."

Matthews's Confession.

The day after his conviction Matthews made a detailed confession, in which he said that Mrs. Irwin and her sister, Mrs. Bourne, swore to him that Irwin had declared his intention of killing him (Matthews) on sight. Irwin, they said, had intercepted a letter from Matthews to Mrs. Irwin which contained unmistakable evidence of their relations, and he had threatened to kill his wife and Matthews, too. Matthews was urged by the woman, according to his confession, to kill Irwin. The murder was then planned by the pair and committed two nights thereafter.

The trial of Mrs. Irwin, who is a rather prepossessing woman of twenty-six years, began this morning. Congressman Mudd was her principal counsel. A jury was quickly secured, and several minor witnesses were examined.

Matthews Refuses to Testify.

George Matthews then was summoned as a witness. He declined to touch the Bible or to be sworn, saying that he wanted nothing to do with the case.

Judge Wickes asked him if he did not recognize that it was his duty to testify, and Matthews replied in a firm tone:

"No, Sir, I do not. I think I have done all I had any right to do. I made my escape, and went back there and let them try me. They would not let me testify down there, and I won't testify here, that much is certain."

Judge Wickes said that it would be foolish for him, in the circumstances, to commit Matthews for contempt of court. He was already under sentence of death, and no further punishment could well be inflicted. The attorneys for the prosecution tried in several ways to get the fact before the jury that Matthews had confessed the murder and implicated Mrs. Irwin, but Matthews continued to declare that he would say nothing against the defendant.

Matthews was removed from the room, and the prosecution announced that it had no more evidence to submit. Congressman Mudd stated that the defense would present no evidence whatever. Ten minutes later Emma Irwin was a free woman.

A DENSE CLOUD AND GALE.

Curious Phenomenon That Passed Away as Quickly as It Came, Leaving a Lower Temperature.

It was just after 11 o'clock yesterday morning when a weird atmospheric effect, coupled with a sudden squall, made the city a visit. The air had been decidedly mild for January, and April-looking clouds had been moving rapidly across the sky, when they seemed, on a moment's notice, to mobilize into one large, dense mass that overhung the city like a canopy. With it came a slight fall of mixed rain and snow and a sharp, fierce blow that howled around the tall buildings like a tempest in a ship's rigging, and almost carried pedestrians off their feet, whisking away unguarded hats and umbrellas. In all directions the sky was overcast.

As suddenly as it formed, the peculiar veil parted into separate battalions, and was whisked away by the fast-flying winds. Within five minutes from its first approach, bits of blue sky came into view between the scurrying clouds.

Harbor craft found it difficult to make headway against the blow, while those that caught it broadside were heeled over at what seemed a dangerous angle. The superstructure of the ferryboats made them particularly good marks for the blast.

The ship Macduff, with a tug on either side, was being carried through the harbor when the wind hauled suddenly from southeast to northwest, increasing in velocity as it chased around the compass from 47 to 73 miles an hour. Being light, the ship exposed a high freeboard. Just as she approached Pier 6 East River, where she was to dock, the squall struck her, and threw her over so far that boatmen who saw her said that she would have gone over had it not been for the tugs that were lashed along either side. As it was, the hawsers on the windward side tautened and almost raised the tug on that side of her.

A high flagstaff on the rear end of the Barge Office, that was placed there some years ago by Gen. James R. O'Beirne, then Superintendent of the office, was blown down.

"Rather curious and unusual, because of its suddenness," said Forecaster Dunn, in his tower, "but easily explained. It was the vanguard of the cold wave coming into swift collision with the moisture in the atmosphere and producing this phenomenon of rapid condensation. The wind not only grew cold, but increased from 47 to 72 miles an hour. It takes but a few degrees to produce this sudden condensation. In this case it was not more than 5 or 6."

The mercury began falling gradually from 5 o'clock A. M. yesterday, when the thermometer registered 50°, until it had dropped to 25° above at 10 o'clock P. M. At that hour the Weather Bureau predicted a steady fall during the night, with an outlook of fair and colder for to-day.

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Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

A RESTRICTIVE COVENANT ENFORCED.—Justice Pryor gave a decision, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, granting to Ephraim B. Levy an injunction restraining the violation by John Schreyer of a restrictive covenant in a conveyance that "the front walls" of his house shall be "set back at least ten feet from the front line of the lot." The court decides that a bay window extending within eight feet and eight inches of the front line of the lot is a violation of the covenant, the wall of this bay window being held to be, within the spirit of the covenant, the front wall of the house. "It is an integral part of the building as constructed," Justice Pryor says; "it encroaches substantially upon the space stipulated to be left open, and it partially intercepts a view of that prospect which the covenant is intended to secure." Another covenant claimed by the plaintiff to have been violated was that he should not erect or carry on upon the premises any "tenement house," or any "houses except private dwellings." The house, the construction of which was sought to be restrained, was to be occupied by two families, living separately and independently in different stories; the first floor by the family of the owner's son, and the two remaining floors by the owner himself and his widowed daughter's family. Justice Pryor holds that a dwelling so constructed and to be occupied was not a tenement house in the sense and spirit of the covenant. The external appearance of the building being that of a private dwellling, and its inmates exclusively of the owner's family, it involved none of the evil incidents that make a tenement house an obnoxious neighbor.

***

AMENDMENT REFUSED IN SUIT AGAINST SUGAR REFINERS.—An application made on behalf of Henry Hentz for leave to serve an amended complaint in his suit against Theodore A. Havemeyer and others was yesterday denied by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court. The plaintiff claims $155,000 as commissions for services alleged to have been rendered by him in 1885, in the consolidation of the business of the defendants and other sugar refiners in the Sugar Refiners' Company. Hentz, in his original complaint, alleged that the company was declared illegal by the Court of Appeals, and that the defendant, in 1892, organized in its stead the American Sugar Refining Company, under the laws of the State of New Jersey. He claims 1 per cent. on over $15,000,000, the minimum value of the interests established. He was advised, he states, not to bring his action until the trust had been legally formed. Justice Beach holds that it would be an abuse of discretion to now allow the substitution of a new cause of action which is barred by the Statute of Limitations."

***

UNLAWFUL COMBINATION AMONG MANUFACTURERS.—Another far-reaching combination to prevent competition in manufacturing business has been judicially declared illegal. In the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in a suit brought by the National Harrow Company against Hench & Dromgold, Judge Atchison has decided that a combination among manufacturers of spring-tooth harrows, by which each manufacturer assigns to a corporation organized for the purpose the patents under which he is operating, and takes back an exclusive license to make and sell the same style of harrows previously made by him, and no other, all the parties being bound to sell at uniform prices, is an unlawful combination for the enhancement of prices, and in restraint of trade.

***

INJUNCTION IN SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—David N. Gibbs, a judgment debtor, collected amounts due him after the service of an order in supplementary proceedings restraining him from disposing of his property. The court at Special Term refused to punish him for contempt, on the ground that the order only affected such property as the debtor had at the time of its service upon him, and did not affect property subsequently acquired. The Appellate Division, on appeal of Charles Mulford, the judgment creditor, has reversed the order and directed that Gibbs be fined.

***

LIABLE FOR ACTS OF THE ARCHITECT.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed the judgment secured by Birgillo del Genovese and Henry B. Towle for $31,880, on the report of a referee, in their suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the balance due for excavation work and the pumping machinery for the power house at the Bowery and Bayard Street, and as damages for the alleged wrongful act of defendant in delaying the prosecution of the work. The claim of the company that if plaintiffs suffered injury through the negligence or wrongful act of the architect, he, and not defendant, was liable, was held to be untenable.

***

RIGHTS OF PARTIES TO BUILDING CONTRACTS.—Jacob T. Wyckoff, as executor of one Keerst, in a suit against Catharine Taylor upon a building contract, recovered judgment for $1,900, being the full contract price less the sums paid, although no evidence was given on the trial of the value of the work done. The plaintiff claimed that defendant had prevented him from completing the contract, when in fact it appeared that he had been expelled long after the time limited for completing the work. Justice Barrett, in giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, reversing the judgment and granting a new trial, makes these pertinent observations: "It is true that considerable laxity has arisen in regulating the rights of parties to building contracts. Courts have been quick, perhaps at times overquick, to work out from the facts presented a waiver on the part of the owner, of rights he would otherwise have had against the contractor by reason of non-fulfillment of the agreement, either as to the time of performance or the details of the work. But these cases have not assumed to nullify or disregard precise provisions deliberately put into the contract by the parties. They were generally based upon the finding of acquiescence, as a fact. No such fact can here be found. Whatever the respective rights of the defendant and Keerst as to the work which had already been done, it is certain that the former was at liberty to discharge the latter at the time she did. To hold otherwise would be to declare the terms of the contract of no importance in a most material point, and to render it unsafe for any reasonable man to enter into a contract for the erection of a building upon his land. If he did so, it would be with the assurance that, in case he, for a single instant, tolerated breaches by the contractor, he would be deemed to have forever waived them, and that if he refused to tolerate them beyond a certain point, and determined when he could bear them no longer to stand on what he might not unnaturally consider to be his legal rights, he would be liable in damages as one who had committed an unjustifiable breach of his agreement."

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Genuine C. P.

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Real value, $2.25

West 23d St.

A BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY

BAG CONTAINING $5,600 TAKEN IN FRONT OF PACIFIC BANK.

NO CLUE TO THE THIEF LEFT.

Collector for Metropolitan Traction Company Was Delivering Money to the Bank When the Bag of Notes Disappeared.

Somebody stole a bag containing $5,600 from a wagon standing in front of the Pacific Bank at noon yesterday and got safely away with the booty. The thief, as far as is known, was not seen by any one.

The money was in five and ten-dollar notes and was part of a consignment of nearly $26,000 that was in course of delivery to the bank for the Metropolitan Traction Company. It was in charge of George H. Wickham, brother of former Mayor W. H. Wickham, as special collector, and Seneca L. Battey of 884 Eighth Avenue, his driver. Both men are under heavy sureties and the traction company will lose nothing by the robbery.

Wickham has been in the employ of the company since its incorporation, and enjoys the fullest confidence of the officers. His work is to collect each morning the previous day's receipts from the various depots of the road, and to deposit them in the bank. He gives to the man in charge of each depot a receipt for what he receives, and gets from the bank a receipt for the total amount deposited. The deposit receipt he turns over to Hans J. Beattie, the Treasurer of the company.

Yesterday he collected from the depots the returns for Saturday and Sunday, and drove to the Pacific State Bank, at 470 Broadway, arriving there about 12:10 P. M. The wagon in which the money is transported is an ordinary-appearing four-wheeled express wagon, drawn by one horse. The sides, back, and roof are of solid sheetiron, painted to look like leather, and there is no way to the interior except by climbing over the driver's seat, which is a fixture. Behind the seat and extending the entire width of the car is an iron and wood strongbox, of which Mr. Wickham alone has the key.

When the wagon stopped in front of the bank the box contained six bags of coin and two bags of notes. A bag of specie and a bundle of notes had been received at each depot. The bags of specie were stacked as they were received, and each package of notes was stuffed into the spare bags, carried for that purpose. The box was only unlocked at the depots for the purpose of adding to its contents, and was not unlocked from the time the wagon left the Broadway depot at Fiftieth Street, Mr. Wickham says, until he started to unload at the bank.

The collector and driver sat side by side. Battey dismounted and made the horse secure, and Mr. Wickham opened the chest. The eight bags were all there. It was the driver's duty to carry the specie bags, one by one, to the bank receiving teller, and return to the wagon when all were delivered, while Wickham carried in the bills, made out the deposit slips, and obtained a receipt. That mode of procedure yas pursued yesterday. Battey had just delivered his last load, and was returning to the wagon, when he heard a cry from the collector.

When he was informed that a bag of bank notes was missing he hurried back to the bank with the forlorn hope that he might have carried it in without noticing the difference in size and weight. Mr. Wickham was convinced that he had not handed the bag out, but there was no doubt that it had gone. In his report later to the company he said some one must have reached behind him while he was handling the specie and abstracted the bag. He declared that he had not left his seat on the wagon, and Battey corroborated his statement.

The bank people made a careful search without avail, and Mr. Wickham telephoned to Treasurer Beattie for instructions. Mr. Beattie told him to deposit what money was left and report at the company's office with Battey at once. Then Mr. Beattie notified the Detective Bureau, and Capt. O'Brien detailed Detective Sergt. Kranch on the case.

In making up his account with the bank Mr. Wickham found that he was short just $5,600. The other bag of bills contained nearly $8,000.

The Pacific State Bank is on the east side of Broadway, between Grand and Broome Streets. This is always a busy section of the city, and noon is about its busiest hour. The detectives assigned to assist Kranch cannot understand how so daring a robbery could have been committed without some one noticing it. They believe that the thief seized an auspicious moment and acted so boldly that those who saw the money taken thought the action legitimate.

Kranch had a long conference with Messrs. Beattie, Wickham, and Battey. Mr. Wickham had nothing to add to the statement he had already made. He was absolutely certain the money was safe when he left the Broadway depot, and equally sure that he had not left the wagon for an instant after he unlocked the chest. He could not understand how any one could have reached past him and abstracted the bag, but there was no other way to account for its disappearance. Battey could throw no light on the matter. He knew nothing but what the collector had told him.

In the expectation that Mr. Wickham might have been mistaken, all the depots were visited. The manager at each had his receipt, and there was nothing left to work on but the theory that some clever "crook," who had been watching his opportunity for weeks, had reached behind the collector, probably while he was watching the driver cross the sidewalk with a heavy bag of coin, and taken the bag. The police hope that the publicity given the affair may bring some one to the front who saw the robbery, and who can furnish them with a description of the thief.

Vice President Hasbrouck, the only one of the Traction Company's officers who would talk on the subject last night, said that the company does not doubt the collector's story. The officers know his honor to be beyond doubt, and would believe him under any circumstances. He added that there is no intention to suspend him or drop him from the company's employ. "Even if he was careless for a moment," he said in conclusion, "a moment's carelessness should not be allowed to wipe out the record of years of good service."

R. J. Cooke, who spoke for Mr. Beattie, who said he was too busy to see a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, corroborated the statement of the Vice President that the company has absolute faith in Collector Wickham, and that he will continue to act as collector.

Jackets & Wraps.

Jackets,

-lined throughout with plain and brocaded silk,

$5.00, $7.50, $14.50.

Imported Wraps and Evening Cloaks, reduced in price.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks, at about one half price.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ASHORE NEAR BEACH HAVEN.

The British Steamship Badsworth, Bound for This Port, Grounds Off the New Jersey Coast.

The British steamship Badsworth, Capt. Fox, from Pernambuco for New York, went ashore early yesterday morning off the Jersey coast, three miles north of Beach Haven.

The weather had been thick, and she was not seen until 6 o'clock, when the patrol of the Beach Haven Life-Saving Station discovered her position. The Barnegat telephone wire was not working, and it was some time before particulars could be obtained.

Word was finally got to the city through connections with the Life Saving Service's telephone system. Funch, Edye & Co., the ship's agents, notified the Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, and the wrecking boat William E. Chapman was dispatched to the aid of the stranded vessel.

The Badsworth was running at only moderate speed when she struck on the outer bar, bow on. She then worked around till she lay broadside to the beach. The changing of the wind to offshore dissipated the fog and kept down the sea, so that she lay easily. Capt. James Sprague of the life-saving station boarded her. As she was entirely safe, the Captain and crew remained aboard.

The Chapman arrived late in the afternoon, and began to lay sea cables and anchors to work her off the beach. It was believed that she would be floated by noon to-day.

The Badsworth sailed from Pernambuco Dec. 23, with sugar for the American Sugar Refining Company. Her net register is 1,272 tons.

NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

This Port's Trade Compared with That of the Whole Country.

Advance copies were issued yesterday of that part of the forthcoming report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1896 which relates to the foreign commerce of the Port of New York. This is summarized in the following table, in comparison with all ports of the country combined:

	New York.	All Ports of United States.
For. mdse., coin and bullion—		
Imported	$530,904,931	$842,026,925
Exported	17,058,504	32,227,173
Consumed and on hand	$513,846,427	$809,799,752
Domestic mdse., coin and bullion—		
Exported	$491,400,781	$1,023,331,382
Excess of imp'ts over exports, New York...	$39,504,150	.....
Excess of exp'ts over imports at all ports.....	.....	$181,304,457
Total for. com., 1895-96	$1,039,364,216	$1,897,585,480
Total for. com., 1894-95	934,290,314	1,709,867,836
Increase, N. Y.	$105,073,902	.....
Increase, all ports U. S....	.....	$187,717,644

The report shows that the total in value of the commerce of New York carried in American vessels was $159,077,920; in foreign vessels, $877,052,033; for all United States ports, in American vessels, $250,638,104; in foreign vessels, $1,521,236,937.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Sheepshead Bay Gaslight Company of Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. W. Pfarrar, Brooklyn; Bruno Schildknicht, Hoboken, N. J., and Alfred Holmes, Brooklyn.

—Ramirez & Loeb Company of New York City, to manufacture cigars and cigarettes; capital, $10,000. Directors—Benjamin Loeb, Elkin Farmer, and Rigoberto Rominiz of New York.

—John J. Brown of New York, to deal in real estate and do carpentering, &c.; capital, $10,000. Directors—Mary C. Brown, John J. Brown, and William V. Newman of New York.

—William Bryan of New York City, to deal in real estate and do plumbing, steam, and gas fitting; capital, $10,000. Directors—Annie V. Bryan, W. B. Bryan, and Alfred P. Wood of New York City.

—The Anti-Friction Hanger and Machine Company of Buffalo, to sell hangers, bearings, shaftings, &c.; capital, $1,500. Directors—Burt F. Lobee, George Duchscheer, and Frank W. Carter of Buffalo.

—The Meany Printing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank Meany of New York, A. C. Wynne, William F. Lynch, Joseph E. Smith, and Patrick H. Standford, New York.

—A. W. Benedict Company of New York City, to deal in clothing; capital, $25,000. Directors—Warren E. Smith of New York, W. A. Benedict of South Norwalk, Conn., and W. H. McIntosh of New Rochelle.

—Herrmann the Great Company of New York, to give dramatic performances and performances of magic; capital, $10,000. Directors—Adelaide Herrmann of Whitestone, L. I.; Henry Rossner and Henry Dazian of New York City.

—The Thompsonville Co-operative Company of Buffalo, to manufacture hoops, staves, and heading; capital, $30,000. Directors—Thomas Tindell, Willis K. Jackson, George A. Jackson, and Frank T. Tindell of Buffalo, and Samuel L. Willis of Thompsonville, Mich.

—The Libby, Lindsay & Burr Company of Rochester, to do a general dry goods and mercantile business at wholesale and retail; capital, $2,000,000. Directors—Rufus A. Sibley, Alexander M. Lindsay, Thomas S. Johnston, Andrew J. Townson, and Thomas B. Rider.

—The European Tourists' Company of New York City, to conduct tours into foreign countries; capital, $10,000. Directors—John H. Scribner of Philadelphia, Theodore E. Schultz of New York, and Samuel Reis, T. Lindsley Scheer, Reese P. Ridley, Henry W. Knight, and Lee T. Myers of New York City.

Knights of Labor Attack Mott.

The Knights of Labor have now taken up the cudgels against Magistrate Mott. The general officers of the order yesterday issued a statement, in which they say: "Magistrate Mott, who daily sends scores of unfortunates to the Island, has been discovered ignorant of even the Criminal Code, which he is paid $7,000 a year to administer. If the common people of New York know their business, they will not rest until he is turned out as an example to other Justices who are governed oftener by prejudice than by brains."

Registered Trade Mark.

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For Season 1897

AT "THE LINEN STORE"

Attention is called to the large assortment of the better grades of Imported Wash Dress Fabrics now displayed on our counters, including

Printed Pure Linen Lawns, India Dimities, Organdies, Azalee, Brillantee, Baptiste-Broche, and Dauphine Cloth.

Printed and White Piques. Plain and Fancy Linen Batistes. Fancy Linen Suitings. Printed and Woven-Color Linen Shirtings. Fancy Silk Mixed Zephyrs.

Percales, Madras Cloths, Cheviot and Oxford Cloths, Nainsooks, India Linens, Persian Lawns, etc.

James McCutcheon & Co

14 West 23d Street, New York.

THERE IS NO WAR IN CUBA

THAT IS A DECISION OF A UNITED STATES COURT.

FILIBUSTERS VIOLATE NO LAW.

The Three Friends Cannot Be Held Under the Libel Filed Against Her—Ten Days Given for an Amended Libel.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 18.—The Cuban insurgents won a decided victory in the United States court this morning, as Judge Locke rendered a decision in the case of the United States vs. the steamer Three Friends for violation of the neutrality laws. He decided that no state of war existed, and no law had been violated. The libel affirmed that the Three Friends was "then and there furnished, fitted out, and armed with one certain gun or guns, the exact number being to the attorney of the United States unknown, and with the munitions of war thereof, with intent then and there to be employed in the service of certain insurgents or persons in the Island of Cuba, and with the intent to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of the King of Spain on the Island of Cuba."

To this the exception of the respondents was "that the said libel does not show that the said vessel was so armed or fitted out or so furnished with the intent that such vessel should be employed in the service of any body politic recognized or known to the United States as a body politic."

The answer of the libellant, the United States Government, to this exception was that the law, as set forth in Section 5, 283, of the Revised Statutes, did not require that a vessel that was subject to condemnation for violation of the section should be employed by any body recognized by or known to, the United States, as a body politic. The point made by the respondent was that the statute contemplated a condition of war already existing, and that when no war existed there could be no violation of the statute. The question was then suggested as to how the state of war was to be determined. It could come only by action of Congress; it was far beyond the power of the judiciary to determine the fact. In other words, the insurgents must be recognized as belligerents before the statute could be violated.

The court sustained the exceptions of the respondents and gave the libellants ten days to file an amended libel. If a new libel is not filed within that time the one-thousand-dollar bond is to be cancelled and the vessel released.

THE SITUATION AT HAVANA.

J. A. Wood of This City Takes Issue with Col. Hernandez.

The letter of Lieut. Col. Andre Hernandez of the Cuban Army to J. A. De Huan, published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, contained statements which are disputed by New York men conversant with the situation in and around Havana. Lieut. Col. Hernandez, who is said to be near Havana, with a detachment of Agecivna cavalry, said in his letter that the insurgents are so near Havana that their bonfires illuminate it nearly every night, and that it is impossible for the residents to get anything into the city without paying tribute to the Cubans.

When J. A. Wood, the architect, who has recently returned from a tour in Cuba, read these statements yesterday, he said to a TIMES reporter: "Around Havana there is a line of garrisoned forts, about four miles from the city, at the south. This line extends to Marianao, a distance of nine miles to the west, and past Guanabacoa, more than five miles to the east. In addition to this, the railroad stations to Rincon and Bejucal are all fortified, and I understand the stations are also fortified on the railroad beyond Guanabacoa. Within these lines the country is in a splendid state of cultivation, raising the crops which supply Havana in great abundance. Agriculturally this country was never in better condition. The people are protected in raising their crops, and it is my impression that they supply Havana with more than the people need."

A CRISIS IMMINENT IN SPAIN.

Opinions of Leading Statesmen on the Cuban Question.

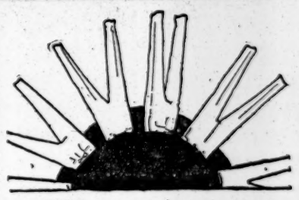
LONDON, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that the Tiempo (newspaper) declares that the condition of affairs which recently brought the Ministry to the verge of a crisis has been renewed and a crisis is again imminent. The dispatch also says that in the course of an interview yesterday Señor More, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Señor Sagasta, said: "The Government of the United States always works for peace. Cuba ought to be guaranteed all of the conditions of progress."

Señor Pi y Margall, the eminent Spanish Republican leader, is also reported to have said in an interview: "Peace ought to be made, not by haggling concessions, but by granting Cuba the fullest autonomy."

On the other hand, Señor Croizard, a leading Royalist, is credited with having declared in an interview that "whoever permits the Spanish sovereignty of Cuba to be shaken without drawing his sword is a traitor to his country."

El Liberal publishes a report of an interview with Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican leader, in which he favors a diplomatic entente with the United States and the adoption of commercial reforms in the Antilles so as to facilitate the relations of those islands with the United States.

Señor Valera, formerly Spanish Minister at Washington, expressed the opinion that Spain ought to accept the good offices of the American Government.



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TO DIVIDE THE DISTRICT.

Two Tammany Leaders in the Thirty-fourth—The South Side Delegation Has Organized.

The meeting of the Tammany General Committee of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District for organization, last evening, at Loeffler's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue, to all appearances was all harmony.

The preliminaries, however, required several conferences. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the central organization it was decided to divide the district, a leader and associate to be elected for the portion south of the Harlem, and the same for that part of the district north of the river.

This year each leader will have half a vote in the central organization. A. C. Hottenroth was chosen Chairman of the committee. As soon as the division was announced Edward S. Connell was elected temporary Chairman of the South Side delegation and A. C. Hottenroth of the North Side. The North Side delegation will meet Friday night at the same place for organization. The South Side delegation completed its organization last evening.

There were two candidates for the office of leader, Percival E. Nagle and James E. Bishop. John J. Hart, a former leader of the State Democracy, who held the balance of power, was willing to be associate to either of them. But the two factions got together in the afternoon and effected a compromise whereby Mr. Nagle was chosen for leader and Mr. Bishop associate. The General Committee was organized with a full quota of officers, Dennis Harrigan being the Chairman.

The contest for leader of the North Side delegation is apt to be spirited. A. C. Hottenroth, Cornelius Early, Henry A. Gumbleton, and Peter Gecks are the candidates.

Mr. Haffen Will Not Lead.

Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-fourth Ward, who has been mentioned as the coming regular Tammany leader for the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, said last night that he would under no circumstances accept the leadership, nor the Chairmanship of the Committee on Organization. He said he had all he could do to attend to the duties of his office.

TAXPAYERS GO TO COURT.

Citizens of Hempstead, L. I., Enter Suit Against Town Officials.

Former Judge Thomas Young, as counsel for the taxpayers of Hempstead, L. I., applied to Judge Garretson in Long Island City yesterday for the appointment of a referee to examine into the financial condition of the town of Hempstead.

The petition on which the application was made was signed by thirty-three taxpayers. It alleges that the moneys of the town have been illegally spent, and gives examples of alleged illegal charges made by Justices of the Peace Smith and Taylor, in 1896. A charge of $62.40 for car fare, and one of $36.80 for other fees, made for one day's work by Deputy Sheriff Robert T. Willmarth, are also declared to be illegal. Deputy Sheriff Edward H. Payne put in a bill for $64 for one day's work in arresting tramps. Town Clerk James B. Curley, former Clerk Francis Britt, and Treadwell Abrams, of the Board of Health, are also accused. Many of the Justices of the Peace are alleged to have made several thousand dollars a year each out of fees for the arrested tramps.

Judge Garretson said he would appoint the referee.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Capitol Construction Commission met this afternoon, and reorganized by electing Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Chairman of the commission.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—Frank A. Magowan denies the report sent out from Philadelphia that he had married Mrs. Barnes, the divorced wife of his former Superintendent.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.—Martin R. Parker, Assistant Superintendent of the money-order department of the Buffalo Post Office, is missing, and discrepancies have been found in his accounts.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Adam P. Killmer, seventy-seven years old, hanged himself to-day. It is believed he was temporarily insane. Mr. Killmer was a man of wealth and prominence.

BOZEMAN, Mon., Jan. 18.—While attempting to arrest two desperadoes here yesterday, Deputy "Jack" Allen was shot and mortally wounded. The Sheriff was wounded in the neck, but is not dangerously hurt.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 18.—The British steamer Bernicia, from Baltimore for Newcastle, has put in here with her bow stove below the waterline. She had a collision with ice last Friday. Part of her cargo was jettisoned.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18.—Governor-elect Daniel W. Jones was inaugurated in the presence of the joint session of the General Assembly at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Bunn.

GUILFORD, N. Y., Jan. 18.—John G. Evans, a farmer of this place, committed suicide Saturday afternoon by hanging himself in his barn. He had been worrying over financial troubles. Evans is survived by a widow and five children.

FONDA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Justice Stover to-day resentenced William Youngs, the Fort Hunter wife murderer, to death in the week beginning March 8. The prisoner threatens to commit suicide. He says he has no fears of the electric chair, but does not want an autopsy to be made on his body.

SILK SALE.

Broadway and 11th St.

To-day.

NOVELTY BLACK SILK.

7500 yards, in 15 handsome designs, received but yesterday—Damas and Moiré effects—very rich qualities, $1.00 per yard.

3500 yards of Corded Silks, in light colors, some slightly imperfect, at 50 cents per yard.

5000 yards, better qualities and larger assortments, at 75 cents per yard.

3800 yards of rich Imported Novelties, at $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.

SCARFS 25 CENTS EACH.

150 dozen Silk and Satin Scarfs—Puffs, De Joinvilles, Ascots, Four-in-Hands and Tecks, on sale, to-day, in this store only, 25 cents each.

None of these ever sold for less than 50c.

MEN'S GLOVES.

To-day, January 19th: 50 dozen Men's Piqué Walking Gloves, at 75 cents per pair; reduced from $1.25 and $1.50.

30 dozen Men's Fleece-lined Dog Skin and Castor Beaver Gloves, at 75 cents per pair; reduced from $1.25.

25 dozen Men's Heavy Dog Skin Fleece-lined Gloves, at $1.25 per pair; reduced from $1.75.

These are excellent value.

At this store only.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HE DIED AFTER A FIGHT

JOSEPH BLOCK HAD A TUSSLE WITH SOME WORKMEN.

FOUR PLACED UNDER ARREST.

The Manufacturer Had Started to Explain the Trouble in His Office When He Expired—Autopsy Showed that His Heart Was in a Bad Condition.

Joseph Block, a fur manufacturer of Williamsburg, died in his factory yesterday as a result of a fight he had a few minutes before with some men in front of his place.

Four men are under arrest on the charge of having caused Mr. Block's death, and three others are locked up as witnesses.

Mr. Block, who was twenty-eight years old and unmarried, was the head of the firm of Block & Hirsch, whose factory is at North Third Street and Kent Avenue, Williamsburg. Mr. Block boarded at 253 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn. About a year ago there was a strike among the factory hands, and since then some of the men who quit work have periodically caused trouble in the factory by trying to get their old places or inducing other workmen to leave.

About a dozen men, some of whom were former employes, went to the factory yesterday morning and saw Mr. Block. It is supposed that they asked for work, but no one heard the conversation between them and Mr. Block. After leaving the factory, six or eight of them loitered about the neighborhood. Mr. Block was in his office an hour later—about 10:30—talking to Benjamin J. Brown, a business friend, and Miss Susie Curphey, his stenographer, when he heard a noise in the hallway leading from his office door to the street entrance.

He walked out hurriedly, and as the office is far back in the building from the street, Mr. Brown and Miss Curphey heard nothing of what went on outside. Five minutes later Mr. Block returned to the office greatly excited and very much disheveled.

He said, between breaths, that he had a fight, and started to explain about it, when he was seized with a fit of gasping and sank into a chair. He became unconscious in a few seconds. Dr. Adolph Wieber was sent for and an ambulance was called, but when they arrived Mr. Block was dead.

Capt. Short of the Bedford Avenue Police Station and a number of policemen scoured the district about the factory for several hours before they discovered any one who knew anything about the fight Mr. Block had mentioned. About 4 P. M. they found two Poles—Emil Ruther, or Richter, of 174 Wythe Avenue, and John Gurkey of 78 North Seventh Street—who had seen the fight.

Ruther said he had just turned the corner when he saw Block and four or five men fighting. Block was striking at the men and backing toward the factory door. The men closed in on him, and after a short struggle he freed himself and ran into the building. The men then walked up North Third Street. Gurkey's story was about the same as Ruther's. From descriptions given by these witnesses the police arrested John Cunningham of 125 North First Street, James Quinn of 112 Wythe Avenue, James Powers of 119 Broadway, and John Ricker of 133 North Ninth Street.

The prisoners range in age from twenty to twenty-three years. When questioned by Capt. Short, each denied having had anything to do with the fight, and blamed the others. They acknowledged having been in the neighborhood, and to have seen parts of the fight. Ruther and Gurkey identified the four prisoners, and later, Samuel Shaw, who had seen them leaving the scene of the fight, also identified them. Other arrests will probably be made, as Capt. Short does not believe he has all the men concerned in the fight.

Mr. Block's body was taken to Coroner Nason's office, at 196 Franklin Street, where an autopsy was performed last night by Dr. J. Frank Valentine and Dr. Wieber. The autopsy showed that Mr. Block's heart was in a very bad condition, and that its weakness under the excit